

Support Program for Ex-Combatant Children, Colombia

9th
Quarter Report
April - June 2003



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During this quarter, a non cost extension was approved from March 20, until June 13, 2003. Also, on June 14th a two year extension with four million dollar budget was approved.

The Program received, between April and June, 213 children, the largest number of demobilized children since the beginning of the Program in March 2001. This situation is explained mainly by two events: i) the negotiated surrender of 69 children coming from the Self defense Groups, within the context of the preliminary peace conversations with the Government; and ii) the opening of two new Transit Homes (HAT). Up to June 30, 2003, a cumulative total of 1,081 children have been assisted by the Support Program for Ex-Combatant Children, 686 boys and 260 girls from the ICBF Program and 135 from the ethnic minorities Program in the departments of Chocó and Cauca.

During this quarter, 565 children were assisted. Up to June 30, 497 youths remained at the centers, 92 of them in Transit Homes (HATs by its Spanish initials), 248 in Specialized Attention Centers (CAEs by its Spanish initials), 48 in Half Way Homes (CJ), 22 in Foster Homes transferred from the Ministry of Interior Reintegration Program to the ICBF and 87 in protection institutions of the ICBF (cases of pregnant adolescents, drug addicted youths, and those with psychiatric illnesses).

The ICBF completed the centers evaluation and contracting process: two new HAT facilities were opened up, one in Bogotá and another in Medellín, for a cumulative total of 4 HAT facilities. There were also changes in the Specialized Attention Centers: at the end of June there were 11 centers in operation due to the opening of new centers, two in Bogotá and two in Bucaramanga. As part of the opening, introduction and training workshops were carried out with the operator NGOs. Additionally, in order to strengthen ICBF local institutional presence, 6 social workers were hired for the ICBF Local Centers to provide technical support and accompaniment to the youths and the implementing NGOs.

When analyzing the data provided by the Program's Information System we established a profile of the ex-combatant children's life conditions and their recruitment by armed groups, which showed that they: 1) belong to rural families; and 2) live in extreme poverty conditions that don't allow them to satisfy basic needs; 3) have a low or inexistence educational level and few opportunities to access to technology; 4) in many cases they have been physically abused, or have been living in violent domestic environments; 5) join illegal armed groups before turning 14 years old; 6) children spend an average of two and a half years with the armed groups and then demobilize voluntarily, afraid and disappointed.

Regarding the children's health conditions at the moment of demobilization, they usually have skin illnesses, digestive problems and a great fatigue as a result of long days of walking in the mountains. The youth is suspicious, quiet and very contemplative. They accept norms without resistance, show anxiety to communicate with their families and don't have a clear idea of their future.

The 213 children demobilized during this quarter received clothing, room and board. They were also informed about the services and activities that are carried out through the different phases of the Program. A group of professionals provide medical and psychological care, respond to their questions and clarify their doubts. They offer them trust and help them to build self-confidence. This team also prepares them to start studying and to contact their families. Finally, they guide them on the transit to the next phase of the Program.

At the Specialized Attention Centers, 163 youths were granted scholarships during this quarter, to start or continue their formal education. To date a total of 403 scholarships have been awarded in formal education and 154 in vocational education. For job placement and income generation component, two business initiatives were consolidated (jewelry and service). A total of 45 youths have benefited from these projects. Also, during the second quarter, three income generation projects (handcrafts, bakery and restaurant), were approved to be developed at the *Pietro Crespi* Half Way House, benefiting 28 youths. This is part of the first income Generation Projects Bank (CIP, by its Spanish initials) created by the Program. Additionally, three projects benefiting 12 children who reintegrated with their families were launched: i) a shelter administered by ex-combatant youth in coordination with the Ministry of Interior Reintegration Program; ii) photocopy services, and iii) a cafeteria.

Regarding the institutional strengthening, 9 workshops, with a total of 192 trained people, have been carried out by the Human Rights Ombudsman Office, to update judges, family defendants, and other public officials on the legal standing for ex-combatant children. Also, additional workshops were planned among the ICBF, IOM and the Human Rights Ombudsman Office to train all the ICBF's Family Defenders.

Concerning the assistance to ethnic minorities, the agreements signed with the Governorship of Cauca and the Human Rights Ombudsman Office in Chocó ended and were extended in time while the new phase is being prepared. In Cauca, during this quarter, a video was produced. It provides information about the project and its results. New projects are being identified to be implemented during the second phase of the Program. In Chocó, with the support of agricultural schools located in the area, different types of projects have been financed: vegetables crops; poultry, pigs raising, and a brown sugar mill (*panela*). All these projects have a community participation component and are benefiting 375 people.

I. CONTEXT

Economics

The editorial page of *El Tiempo*¹ bring attention to the high approval ratings received by the Uribe Administration during its first eight months in all important matters besides economics² (especially unemployment and high cost of) where it was 59%. Since the state of the economy tends to be an important measure of the success of a President, these results may suggest that much of the support for the President in the future might depend on his ability to make front to the socio-economic needs of the country.

That said, in the last trimester, a number of economic indicators mildly improved which raises the hope that the economy might be on the cusp of experiencing an upward swing. In this regard, the most important fact was the growth of the PIB by 3.8% in the first trimester of 2003 in comparison with the first trimester of the previous year -- this was the highest growth registered since 1998³. The sectors that grew the most were civil engineering (25.5%), construction, financial services (14.95), and manufacturing (8.32%)⁴. Also, unemployment decreased in May by 2.3% to 13% (in the main cities it decreased from 17.5% to 16.7 %⁵). Finally, while the Consumer Price Index had a negative growth in June, the variation obtained so far this year is of 5.01%⁶. This makes it unlikely that the 6% variation goal which the government acquired with the FMI, will be reached.

The government finally approved the National Development plan on June 26, 2003⁷ after having rejected a first version of it due to the high costs that five of its articles implied⁸. These articles have been since eliminated or changed. The Administration has also reformed state agencies in order to cut costs, maximize effectiveness, and obviously to diminish the fiscal deficit⁹. The Administration pursued its goal of enlarging the international markets for Colombian goods not just through a bilateral commercial agreement with the United States, but also attempting to push for the integration of the Andean Countries and strengthen its relative bargaining power for the future negotiation of ALCA.

¹ The approval rating was especially high in the themes that constituted his political platform; that is, the fight against corruption and law and order. *El Tiempo*, Editorial, "Uribe: the ups and the downs", April 14 2003, p. 1-18.

² *El Tiempo*, Invamer-Gallup trimestral publication.

³ However, relative to the previous trimester, it only increased by 0.52%, which is a variation inferior to that registered in the fourth trimester of 2002 (0.8%).

⁴ National Statistics Agency (DANE), "Gross National Product –PIB in Spanish- First trimester of 2003", Press Office, Junio 26, 2003.

⁵ National Statistics Agency (DANE), "Continuous Household Survey–ECH- May 2003", Press Office, June 27 2003.

⁶ National Statistics Agency (DANE), "Consumer Price Index (IPC) June of 2003", Press Office July 4 2003.

⁷ Law 812 of 2003, June 26, creates the National Development Plan for 2003-2006: toward a Common State.

⁸ *El Espectador*, "The Development Plan 'piñata'", May 11, 2003, p. 1B and 2B.

⁹ The affected enterprises are: a) Telecom, which was liquidated and constituted as a new business; b) the Social Security Agency (ISS), which was divided into a number of enterprises according to the services that it gives; and c) Ecopetrol, which was relinquished from activities like petroleum policy.

Politics

The approval of the political reform on June 17 was without a doubt the most important occurrence in the field of politics. The most significant changes it proposed, which were an electoral reform (preferential vote, electoral threshold, and proportionality¹⁰), and others like campaign financing and mandatory vote for all citizens until 2006. The political reform was a controversial measure as the Administration opposed it and opposed it for going against the spirit of the Referendum¹¹.

The Administration encountered these first challenges in the first trimester of 2003 after a long honeymoon period with the Congress, which had passed all the laws that the President had proposed such as the Referendum, Tributary Labor and Pension scheme Reforms. As the Colombian weekly *Semana* puts it, "(...) The only substantive issue left to Uribe for his referendum is the fiscal part, which, though important, is utterly unpopular in that at its core it is about freezing public servants' salaries – however, these constitute an important electoral base."¹²

The referendum will also have to overcome other challenges. In May, the Attorney General recommended that the court declare unconstitutional fourteen out of the nineteen articles that are proposed. The gloomy outlook of the referendum pushed the president to announce his intention to cancel it and present it as a popular initiative¹³. In the mean time people await the decision of the Constitutional Court on the matter.

Conflict

Law and Order

According to the Ministry of Defense¹⁴ the offensive against illegal armed groups, narco-trafficking, and common crime has increased since President Uribe took office. For example, captures increased by 123% relative to the same period (August 2001-June 2002¹⁵) the year before, while combat related casualties have increased by 78%. Similarly, captures and combat casualties increased by 77 and 7% respectively for the guerrillas and the number of deserters increased by 6%.

Fumigation of illegal crops increased by 56%, going from 95,060 hectares in 2001-2002 to 147,837 in 2002-2003. Approximately 89 tons of cocaine was seized, an amount similar to that of the prior year. The number of destroyed labs decreased to 1,019 while 40% more solid and 24% liquid chemical precursors were seized between June 2001 and August 2002 relative to the previous year.

Perhaps the greatest success was the fight against common crime, which diminished by 34% during the first six months of 2003¹⁶. In particular, between January and May homicides decreased by 20%, collective kidnappings by 31%, extortion by 50% and terrorism (...) by 48% relative to the first six months of the previous year.

The most significant occurrence in terms of law and order was the assassination of the Governor and Peace Commissioner of Antioquia and eight member of the military¹⁷, all in custody of FARC José María Córdoba Block, during a failed rescue operation in Urrao, Antioquia.¹⁸

¹⁰ The preferential vote refers to the fact that the voter will be able to choose any candidates on a party list, and not (as it is true now) a pre-determined list of candidates. The electoral threshold is the minimum number of votes that parties have to reach in the election for Senate and Presidency to obtain legal standing and so that the members can have appointments in public corporations; proportionality is a system that allows for a distribution of the Congress seats according to the highest number of votes.

¹¹ *El Tiempo*, "Government is defeated in Congress", June 4 2003, pp. 1-3.

¹² *Semana*, "the one who pays first". Congress proposes a political reform before Uribe moved ahead with his referendum. The results leave room for improvement", June 23 2003.

¹³ *El Tiempo*, "Government may cancel Referendum", 18 May 2003, pp. 1-16.

¹⁴ Ministry of Defense, "Operational Outcomes of Public Force", August 2001-June 2002 / August 2002-June 2003".

¹⁵ Let us remember that the demilitarized area existed during most of that time.

¹⁶ National Defense Information System (SIDEN), FONDELIBERTAD, "Review of the first semester of the year: kidnappings diminished by 34%", Public Affairs Office, July 9, 2003.

¹⁷ The total number of person in FARC custody were 13. A part fro the two public servants there were 11 members of the Public Force. Eight of these were killed and 3 were able to escape.

¹⁸ *El Tiempo*, "FARC kills kidnapped people", May 6 2003, pp. 1-1 a 1-6.

The incidence was condemned by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (UNHCHR),¹⁹ Amnesty International (AI)²⁰ and Human Rights Watch (HRW)²¹, all of which condemned the FARC for having committed an atrocity and instigated that organization to cease carrying out actions that violate human rights.

National Security and Democracy

The Constitutional Court declared unconstitutional the decree that prolonged the State of Siege²² because certain legal requirements remained unfulfilled (i.e., the recommendation of the Senate, the permanence of the decree in the Congress for at least 15 days, a study of the consequence of the measure²³). The Court had also declared unconstitutional giving juridical police faculties to the Military Forces in the Consolidation areas, which forced the Government to end the Rehabilitation areas immediately²⁴.

The measure had also recently been questioned by the National Ombudsman Office. In a paper presented by this Office and the Attorney General Office, it underlined that " (...) differently from what was expected of these areas [Arauca, Saravena and Arauquita in the department of Arauca], the threats against local politicians and public employees and violent deaths increased as did the population complaints of human rights abuses on the part of the State²⁵". The paper concluded with a few recommendations: 1) to extend the human rights protection oversight to the municipalities of Tame and Fortul, since that is where the highest number of fighting in the department takes place; 2) to concentrate on actions other than military, such as institutional strengthening and socio-economic development.

In its attempt to find legal alternatives that would allow the pursuit of the National Security Strategy in the long term (the State of Siege could have only be renewed one more time), the government proposed an Anti-Terrorism Law on April 23²⁶. However, this too will have to be debated in Congress since it will modify the Constitution. The debates have already started and will continue after July 20.

The UN and the Organization of American States (OAS) have already questioned a number of the initiatives enclosed in the Law²⁷, arguing that they "are incompatible with international law with which Colombia has agreed to comply."²⁸ These articles refer to the limitation of privacy without a warrant, to detain people and keep a household registry without having requested permission to the proper authorities, and create special judicial police units integrated by military forces.²⁹

It is important to underline that the High Mountain Battalion was inaugurated in the month of May. This is posted in El Espino in the Department of Boyacá³⁰, and has the objective of severing the passageway that unites the departments of Arauca, Casanare y Boyacá, which is used by the guerrillas.

This is the third battalion that the Uribe Administration has inaugurated (the other two were those of Sumapaz, Cundinamarca, and Los Farallones de Cali, Valle del Cauca).

Another 10,000 peasant soldiers were trained in June, bringing the total number of peasant soldiers up to 15,000. These will reinforce security in 420 municipalities, a number of which did not have the presence of Public Force before. The National Federation of Municipalities has confirmed that of the 400 mayors that had to govern from outside of their municipality, 170 have now return or at least visit with frequency. And, furthermore, that this renewed freedom is the consequence of the arrival of the peasant soldiers.³¹

¹⁹ Un High Commissioner for Peace Office in Colombia, "Condemnation for the death of the kidnapped, Press Office, May 5 de 2003.

²⁰ Amnesty International, "Colombia: there is no will to respect International Humanitarian Law", May 6 2003.

²¹ Human Rights Watch, "Colombia – The death of the kidnapped underlines the abuse of the guerrillas", Press Office, May 6, 2003.

²² Decree 245 of 2003.

²³ El Tiempo, "Court dismisses commotion", April 30 2003, pp. 1-14.

²⁴ Semana, "To loose is to win...a little bit", Mayo 5 a 11, 2003.

²⁵ El Tiempo, "The debacle of the zone in Arauca", 20 May 2003, pp 1-5.

²⁶ El Tiempo, "The anti-terrorist project is ready", 23 April 2003, pp 1-8.

²⁷ El Tiempo, "OEA, worried about norms", 7 June 2003, pp. 1-3.

²⁸ El Tiempo, "Objections of UN" 19 May 2003, pp 1-5.

²⁹ UN High Peace Commissioner for Human Rights Oficialinal del Alto in Colombia (OACNUDH), 1) "Observations on the Legislative Act proposal No. 223 de 2003-House of Representatives, 'which modifies articles 15, 24, 28 and 250 of the Colombian constitution in order to defeat terrorism'", May 12 2003; 2) Letter to Congress, May 13, 2003.

³⁰ El Espectador, "Where Eagles challenge", 18 May 2003, p.20 A.

³¹ El Tiempo, "Peasant soldiers, yes or no?" June 3 2003, p. 1-2.

Another important controversial National Security issue was fumigation. In May the Constitutional Court ruled in favor of the Indigenous people complaint against aerial spraying of glyphosate³². The decision of the court does not imply that fumigations need to stop, but it obliges the government to consult with the communities on the eradication method.

However, the Administrative Tribunal of Cundinamarca³³ ruled in favor of a people's demand provisionally suspending aerial fumigations with glyphosate until the results of an Environmental Study (currently being done by the Ministry of Environment) are available, and The Social Security Ministry conducts medical research on the effects of the spray on the health of Colombians. Though the government is still awaiting the final decision of the State Council, the President has already announced that fumigations will not be suspended in that they are an agreement that Colombia has made with the international community.³⁴

Talks with the Illegal Armed Groups

Humanitarian Exchange

In a communiqué, the FARC leadership³⁵ makes clear that among the conditions for reaching a humanitarian agreement is the demobilization of the Departments of Caquetá and Putumayo, to which the President answered that the government has no intention of demilitarizing any territory. Though these public declarations seemed to close the doors to any advance on the matter³⁶, in a letter to the Governor of Antioquia³⁷, the President stated that the government had a series of written back and forth with a sector of the FARC and that he was pushing to reach an agreement. Even though the FARC had publicly denied having any contact with the government, they directed a letter to four ex-presidents³⁸ where they listed the names of the spokesmen of the organization³⁹ for the humanitarian exchange. The ex-Presidents response was to encourage the agreement.⁴⁰

The rising hope for an agreement was broken with the failed rescue attempt of the Governor, his Peace Commissioner and the death of 8 militaries on May 5 in a rough area of the municipality of Urrao.

Talks with the Paramilitary forces

The pre-negotiation discussions with the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC), the Bloque Central Bolívar (BCB), the Bloque Alianza Oriente (BAO), encountered serious problems during this trimester, which risked endangering the contacts with some of these groups.

For example, the Autodefensas Campesinas del Casanare (ACC), which are part of the Bloque Alianza de Oriente (BAO) denounced the persecution of the Army in the very areas where they had met with the so called Exploratory Commission⁴¹, and they threatened to suspend the dialogue. The Autodefensas Campesinas de Meta y Vichada (ACMV), which also belongs to the BAO, accused the army of opening fire against 11 minors who were going to be turned into the Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) –eventually this information turned out to be false. The BCB had a similar complaint and the Bloque Metro (BM) which does not participate in the negotiations, denounced that the AUC and the BCB are threatening them to force them to participate in this process. Despite all of these incidents the pre-negotiation talks continue to advance.

³² El Tiempo, "Court leaves fumigation standing", 15 May 2003, p. 1-4.

³³ Administrative Court of Cundinamarca Section 2ª B, Bogotá D.C., June 13, 2003.

³⁴ El Tiempo, "Fumigations will continue: Uribe", 30 June 2003, p. 1-3.

³⁵ FARC-EP, Leadership, 13 April 2003.

³⁶ El Tiempo, "Will Uribe close the door to the FARC?", 17 April 2003, p. 1-9; "Why Uribe changed his tone", 20 April 2003, p. 1-8; D'artagnan, "Tirofijo's gun", 20 April 2003, p. 1-17.

³⁷ Who was replacing Gaviria.

³⁸ This letter was addressed to Alfonso López Michelsen, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Ernesto Samper Pizano y Carlos Lemos Simons.

³⁹ The spokesmen were: Simón Trinidad and Carlos Antonio Lozada, peace negotiators during the Pastrana Administration, and Domingo Bihojó, member of the Agenda Setting Committee during the same peace process.

⁴⁰ El Tiempo, "Agreement is not operational", 29 April 2003, p. 1-6.

⁴¹ A commission formed by four people whose objective is to participate in the pre-negotiation stage and offer the president a series of recommendations for the negotiation phase.

In fact, at the end of May, the Exploratory Commission made a number of recommendations for the continuation of the peace process, among which, the following: the necessity of maintaining, bettering and verifying the cease-fire; the establishment of concentration areas to verify the cease fire, the need to apply the National Security Strategy in the areas of influence of the paramilitary in light of their demobilization; the need to define a legal framework for demobilization; request international support for the demobilization process; create reintegration packages in alignment with the profile of the group members; and administer the required resources.⁴²

President Uribe has already made some progress in as far as the legal framework is concerned. After July 20, the President will propose a law that would allow demobilized paramilitary, including those that have committed heinous crimes, to obtain conditional liberty. This would be a middle range measure to both stimulate people to demobilize while not giving them a complete amnesty.⁴³

II. SUMMARY PROGRAM STATUS

COMPONENTS	GRANT AGREEMENT GOALS	RESULTS
Direct beneficiaries	Support to 800 former child soldiers	946 former child soldiers have been supported through the IOM-ICBF Program. 135 Indigenous and Afro-Colombian former child soldiers were supported in Cauca and Chocó. Total children assisted: 1,081. This quarter 213 were assisted.
SOCIAL NETWORK AND CONTINGENCY PLAN		
Workshops	Development of one national workshop during the first year and another one during the second year.	Three national workshops, 8 regional workshops and 4 seminars have been carried out. During this quarter 2 seminars were held with social workers, and 3 regional workshops with public agencies. 420 people, from the ICBF national and regional offices and implementing NGOs attended. This quarter, 40 people participated.
Baseline of the ICBF's Program and contingency plan implementation	Development of program's baseline.	A baseline of the Program was developed and published. A map of NGOs that could offer assistance has been developed for 13 departments where such demobilization seems possible. Places for 965 potentially demobilized children have been identified in 36 institutions. This information has been distributed in CD-ROMs to all ICBF's regional offices and other relevant agencies. During this quarter the mapping of the NGOS was updated. Also, the Contingency Plan was implemented to respond to the massive release of 69 youths coming from the AUC. The plan was coordinated with the NGOS included in the contingency plan.

⁴² Villamizar, María Alejandra; "Thorn Parthway", El Espectador, 29 June 2003, p.6 A.

⁴³ Correa, Jorge C.; "Uribe propose conditional liberty for heinous crimes", El Tiempo, 29 May 2003, p. 1-5.

STRENGTHENING OF THE EXISTING PROGRAM		
Improvement of the ICBF's information system	Building the Program's information system, through the hiring of a specialist.	A database was designed and provides information of the profile of the children assisted, such as sex, age, educational level, armed group, etc. Regarding the monitoring and evaluation system, some forms to collect information were designed to measure the type and quality of the information available. ICBF's headquarters, 8 regional offices and 3 local offices were furnished. Eleven people have been hired to support the ICBF. Six of them were hired this quarter (social workers) to work in Medellín, Bucaramanga, Cali, Bogotá, Zipaquirá, Chía and Barrancabermeja.
Existing Specialized Attention Centers	Support to 4 existing centers.	Concerning to <i>Health</i> , the work of <i>Profamilia</i> continued, giving sexual and reproductive educational workshops as well as providing access to health services. 746 former child soldiers have been assisted. During this quarter, 393 medical evaluations were performed and 21 workshops were carried out on the specific topic of sexual violence and sexual abuse. Regarding to <i>Education</i> , the Program has awarded 334 scholarships and supported 7 centers. Out of them, 146 were approved in formal education during this quarter. Concerning to <i>Income Generation and employment placements</i> ; concluding the second year, the Program has tested a total of 20 income generation initiatives and has spent \$251,070, 65% of it, funded by the Programs and 35% funded by counterparts. These projects have benefited 547 youths and their families. During two years of the Program, 154 scholarships on vocational courses and labor training have been awarded. The sectors and economic activities targeted are: jewelry, service sector, shoe and leather manufacturing, furniture and wood and agricultural products.
New Centers (equipment)	Opening of two new centers	As part of the contingency plan, two new Transit Homes and Specialized Attention Centers were opened. All of them received a full endowment.
New Centers month/child Costs	Cost of 40 month/child covered	During this quarter, the cost of 90 month/child was covered for a period of a month (average), in the new four Specialized Attention Centers and Transitory Homes.
Complementary assistance	Cost of 200 year/child	The cost of 169 month/child of the 565 children assisted this quarter is covered in one Transit Home, five Specialized Attention Centers and one Half Way House. Income-generation, education (scholarships) projects have been supported; health assistance has also been provided. During this quarter, the CAFAM continuing education program was contracted to provide technical assistance and support to four centers.

STRENGTHENING OF THE EXISTING PROGRAM		
Children's identification and legal status		An attorney was hired to keep track of the legal status and to obtain identification documents of the children assisted by the Program. 72 judicial cases were closed and 57 certificates were approved by the CODA (<i>comité de dejación de armas</i>). 298 youth out of 565 assisted during this quarter, received their Ids.
Family reintegration	Carrying out 200 family meetings and/ or family reintegration	A total of 131 family meetings and 73 family reintegration have been coordinated. 33 family meetings and 18 family reintegration during this quarter. Family meetings were held in Cundinamarca (15), Santander (5), Valle (3) and Antioquia (10). Children reintegrated with their families were visited to follow up their family status.
Technical assistance sub-grant to Save the Children - UK	Technical assistance for the strengthening of the Specialized Attention Centers	Institutional strengthening for the Specialized Attention Centers and the implementation of the social network was carried out. Additional community leaders have been trained on the existing legal framework for ex-combatant children. This partnership ended during the previous quarter.
Information dissemination	Activities related to the improvement of the acceptance of ex-combatant children in society.	Dissemination of information has been carried out through an institutional video, seminars and publications (Program's baseline, pamphlet, institutional folder, etc.). During this quarter, the memoirs of the seminar "Children, Youth and Armed Conflict" were distributed. Additionally negotiations were carried out with the UN radio program to raise awareness about demobilized children rights.
RESEARCH ON THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND PUBLICATIONS		
Research team	Hiring of 4 researchers for the evaluation of the legal framework	A research team led by the Human Rights Ombudsman Office designed the legal standing for ex-combatant children.
Publications	Publishing of 200 copies	1,500 samples of the book "warriors without shadow" and "children, youth and the armed conflict" were published. 500 copies of the Memoirs of the Forum "childhood and armed conflict: From demobilization to the full protection of children rights", were also published. The design, publication and dissemination of the legal standing for ex-combatant children (<i>Ruta Jurídica</i>) was carried out. To date, 2,500 copies of it have been published and distributed. This quarter 1,000 posters of the <i>Ruta Jurídica</i> were produced. An additional sheet was added to the current publication, to update it.

RESEARCH ON THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND PUBLICATIONS		
Training to legal and government authorities	Development of 11 workshops.	8 workshops have been carried out the ICBF. 200 people (judges, military, community leaders, teachers and family counselors) have been trained on the contents of the legal standing for ex-combatant children.
OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE CONTINGENCY PLAN		
Training on the legal standing for ex-combatant children	Development of 11 workshops	48 workshops have been carried out. The Human Rights' Ombudsman Office has trained 1,293 public officials (judges, public defenders and <i>Fiscalía</i>). During this quarter, 234 public officials were trained and 10 workshops were carried out.
Children's transportation and travel expenses	Transportation for 600 ex-combatant children. (second year of the project)	Cost of transportation for 142 children has been covered by the Program, as requested by the ICBF. 47 of them during this quarter.
Transit Homes	Creation of 4 new Transit Homes during the second year.	During this quarter, the Program opened two Transit Homes: one located in Bogotá, managed by the YMCA, and another in Medellín managed by <i>Fundación Hogares Claret</i> . These make a total of four Transit Homes assisting 100 youngsters.
Assistance to demobilized children	Assistance to 400 children in case of massive demobilization.	The Program's contingency plan was implemented to assist a massive release (69) of children from the AUC. The Program provided support for transportation; new centers furnishings and the 69 month/child/costs.
Support to Indigenous and Afro-Colombian former child soldiers	This component was not foreseen in the original Grant Agreement and was included in 2002. Cauca in May and Chocó in October	<u>Cauca:</u> A prevention project was approved during the second year of the project (2002) to benefit indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in the department of Cauca. Technical assistance and access to a revolving fund has been provided to 90 identified ex-combatant children of the communities of <i>Guachené</i> and <i>Huellas</i> in Caloto; <i>Nasa</i> in Caldon; <i>Río Blanco</i> in Sotará and <i>La María</i> in Piendamó. 450 children and families are direct beneficiaries. During this quarter, a human rights pedagogical proposal was designed and disseminated, benefiting 550 youths. <u>Chocó:</u> A prevention project was launched to benefit Indigenous and Afro-Colombian children. During this quarter 324 ex-combatant children and youngsters at high risk of recruitment have benefited from income generation projects. 45 of them were ex-combatant children. 75 children benefited from the construction of 2 <i>tambo</i> -schools, and 288 attended 12 Workshops on human rights, international humanitarian law, and law 70/93.
Prevention	This component was not foreseen in the original Grant Agreement and was included in November 2002.	Prevention strategy at this time includes: i) a strategy incorporating awareness raising and social communication, ii) training of local officials, iii) broad-based information campaigns, iv) access to education for children at high risk of being recruited and v) prevention of domestic violence.

III. CONTINGENCY PLAN

Within the context of a possible political negotiation between the AUC and the Colombian government, three massive demobilizations took place. The *first one* refers to 14 boys who were going to be released by the AUC, but were captured by the army. Finally, these kids were received by the ICBF. The *second one*, was a massive demobilization of 40 children, that took place in June 11 in Cauca (Antioquia), with the participation of officials from the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, ICBF, UNICEF and the Human Rights Ombudsman Office. The *third* release were 15 youngsters demobilized, took place in the Department of Meta in June 26 and was coordinated by the same institutions that participated in the first release.

After de release, the youth were informed about the Support Program for Ex-Combatant Children, its goals and guidelines. The Program financed transportation, and room and board during the first 5 days after each release.

The activities developed by IOM's staff during the contingency, were the following:

- Provided logistic and financial support for transportation, and room and board for the first 5 days after the release.
- Furnished a new Transit Home and a new Specialized Attention Center.
- Provided clothing, toiletries and backpacks to each demobilized child.
- Offered therapeutic assistance to the technical staff of the centers and to the youngsters.
- Trained and monitored the staff of the new Specialized Attention Centers and Transit Homes.
- Contracted CAFAM to implement a continuing education program for the kids.
- Carry out recreational and pedagogical activities.
- Implemented the contingency plan jointly with the ICBF.

Lessons Learned

The massive demobilization will lead us make some adjustments to the Program, to better respond to a contingency:

The Program should develop mechanisms to counter-affect misinformation and false expectations promoted by the commandants of the illegal armed groups.

It is necessary to promote youths re-examination of their idea of money, education, health, freedom, etc.

It is necessary to improve and speed up Program's actions to contact families and carry out family meetings.

The Program should rely on implementing partners who have been previously trained on the program's guidelines; are acquainted with youths' profile and methodology used in case of a massive reception of demobilized children.

Additionally, the Program drew up some hypothesis:

- Release of minors could be taken as an evidence of peace will from the AUC.
- Youth did not demobilized voluntarily. They did it in compliance with instructions given by their commandants, not as an expression of their own will.
- Giving money to children about to demobilize or promising them monthly allowances lead them to abandon the Program. Expectations related to money, generate frustration and anger.

Difficulties

- It was specially difficult to handle the high expectations and the pressure created by the promises made by the commandants.
- Some youth already in the Program were unexpectedly transferred from one phase to the next in order to free places for the children from the AUC.
- Six minors fled from the Program within the following six days after the release.
- The AUC gave each kid US\$500. This increased the difficulties to manage the relationship with the them. According to information provided by the centers, some of children used money to buy alcohol.

Recommendations

- Government negotiators should more accurate when informing about the Program's guidelines and objectives.
- The illegal armed groups should commit to not giving money to the children.
- The implementing NGOs should be trained before the released.
- There should be emotional and psychological support to the kids during and after the release.

IV. STRENGTHENING THE ICBF's SPECIALIZED ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR EX-COMBATANT CHILDREN

1. Assistance data

This report will explain and analyze the profile of the children who join the program this quarter and will compare them to those who have entered the program since 2001.

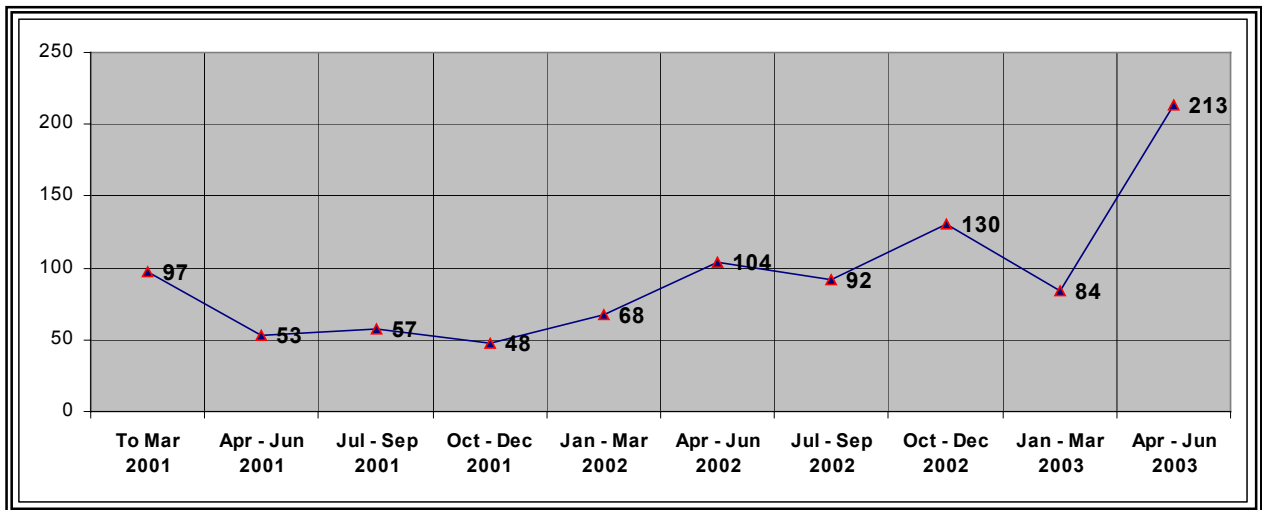
Table 1 : # Beneficiaries

BENEFICIARIES REPORT				
2001	Ex-combatant Children transferred from the Specialized Assistance Program as of March 21, 2001	97	946	1,081
	Incoming Ex-combatant Children from March 21, 2001 to Jun 30, 2003	849		
2003	Ethnic Minorities to Jun 30, 2003	135	135	

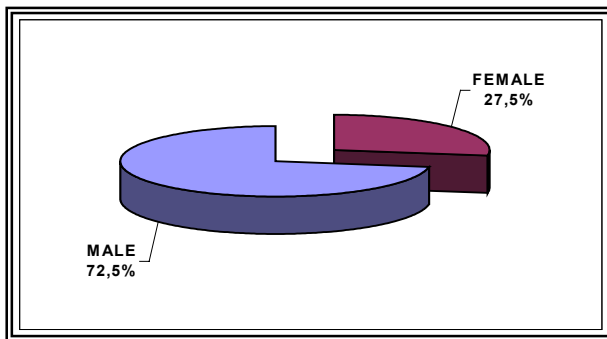
The Support Program for Ex- Combatant Children has assisted 1,081 children since its beginning in March of 2001. Of these, 946 were assisted within the ICBF Program and 135 as part of the Prevention strategy developed in Cauca and Chocó. Two hundred and thirteen (213) joined the program between April and June 2003.

As of shown on Graph #1, during this quarter the Program received the largest number of demobilized children since its beginning. 22% of the children enrolled in the program joined it between April and June. This is explained by the release of 69 minors from the AUC. Additionally, the opening of two new Transit Homes (HAT), allowed the Program to receive those children that had been waiting to be enrolled. During this quarter, there was a 256% of children entering the Program compare to the previous quarterly.

Graph # 1: Incoming children by quarter (Average: 108)

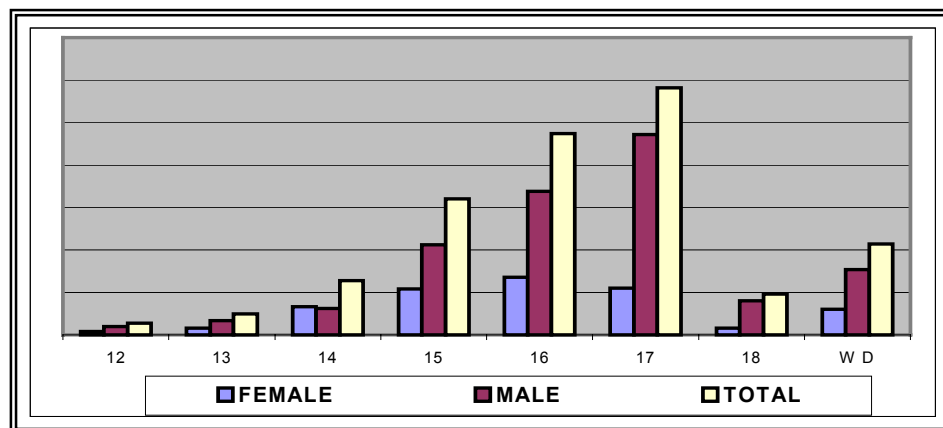


Demographics



The demographics of the newcomers are comparable to the children that were already in the Program. Graph # 2 shows that female population is around 27% in both groups (26.3% in the newcomers group ad 27.5 % in the old group).

Graph # 2: Gender Distribution-cumulative

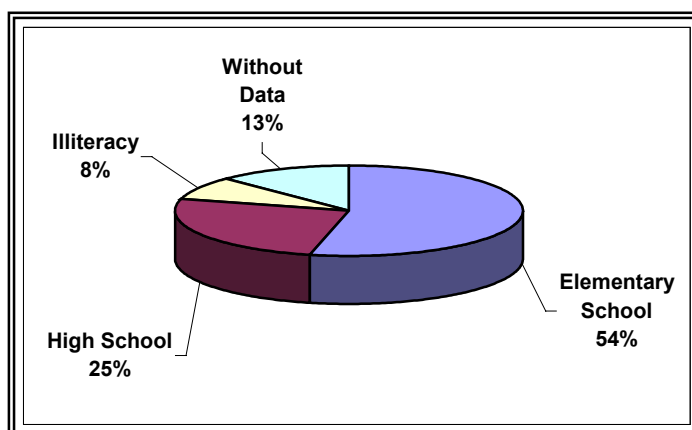


Graph # 3: Gender & age Distribution this quarter

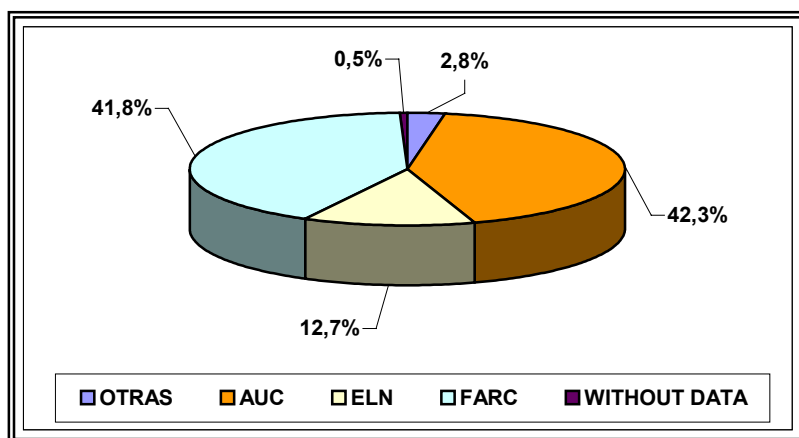
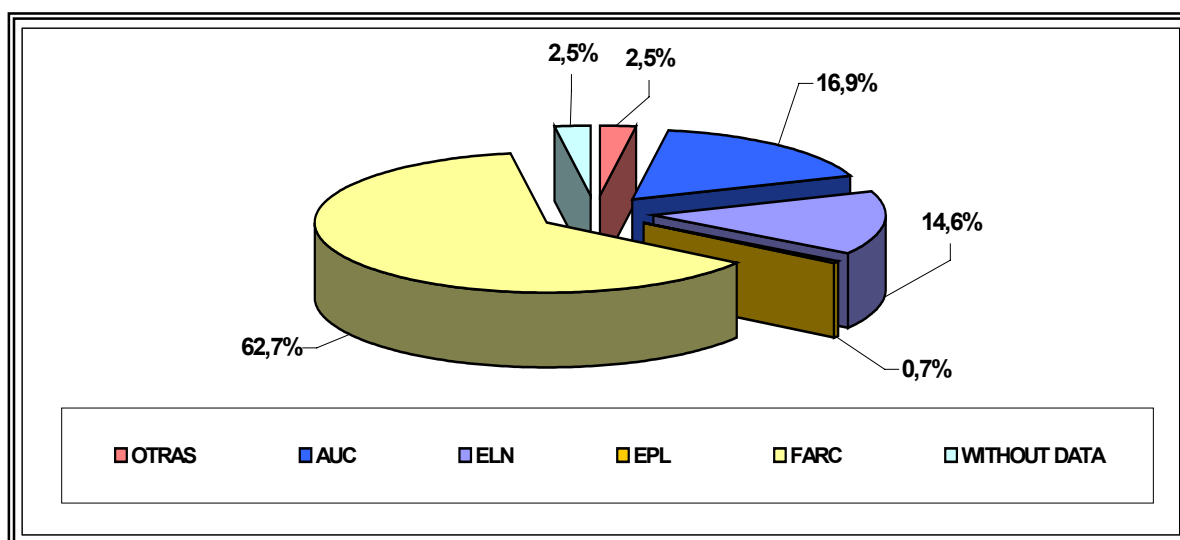
Age distribution is quite similar with a concentration between 15 and 17 (Graph # 3). Assuming that most ex-combatant children spent between two and three years in the organization before entering the Program, one could infer that the bulk of child soldiers join their illegal group between thirteen and fifteen, years of age.

Cumulative data shows that the number of illiterate youngsters, has increased, going from 7% to 8%, during this quarter. Also, the number of youngsters with some educational level increased by 1% compared to the previous quarter.

Graph # 4: Education level-cumulative



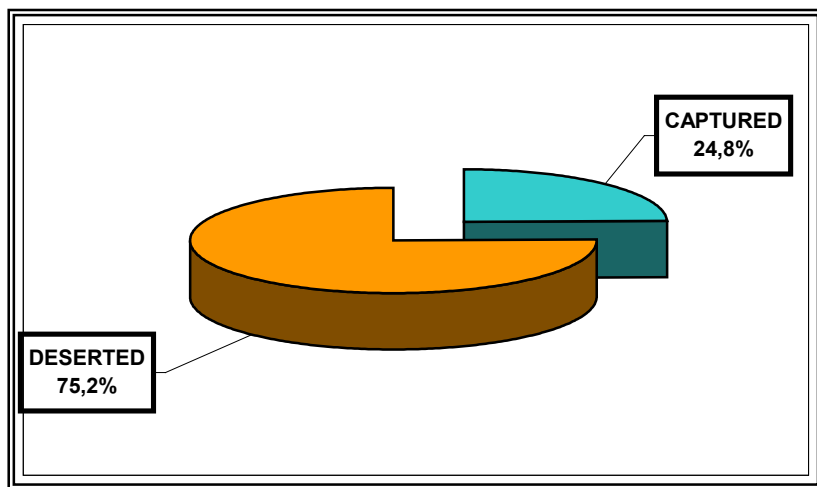
Graph # 5: Children by armed group-cumulative



Though the number of ex combatant children from the FARC and the ELN has increased if compared to the same quarter last year, the demobilized children from the AUC are the majority in the reporting quarter, representing 42% of the total incoming children.

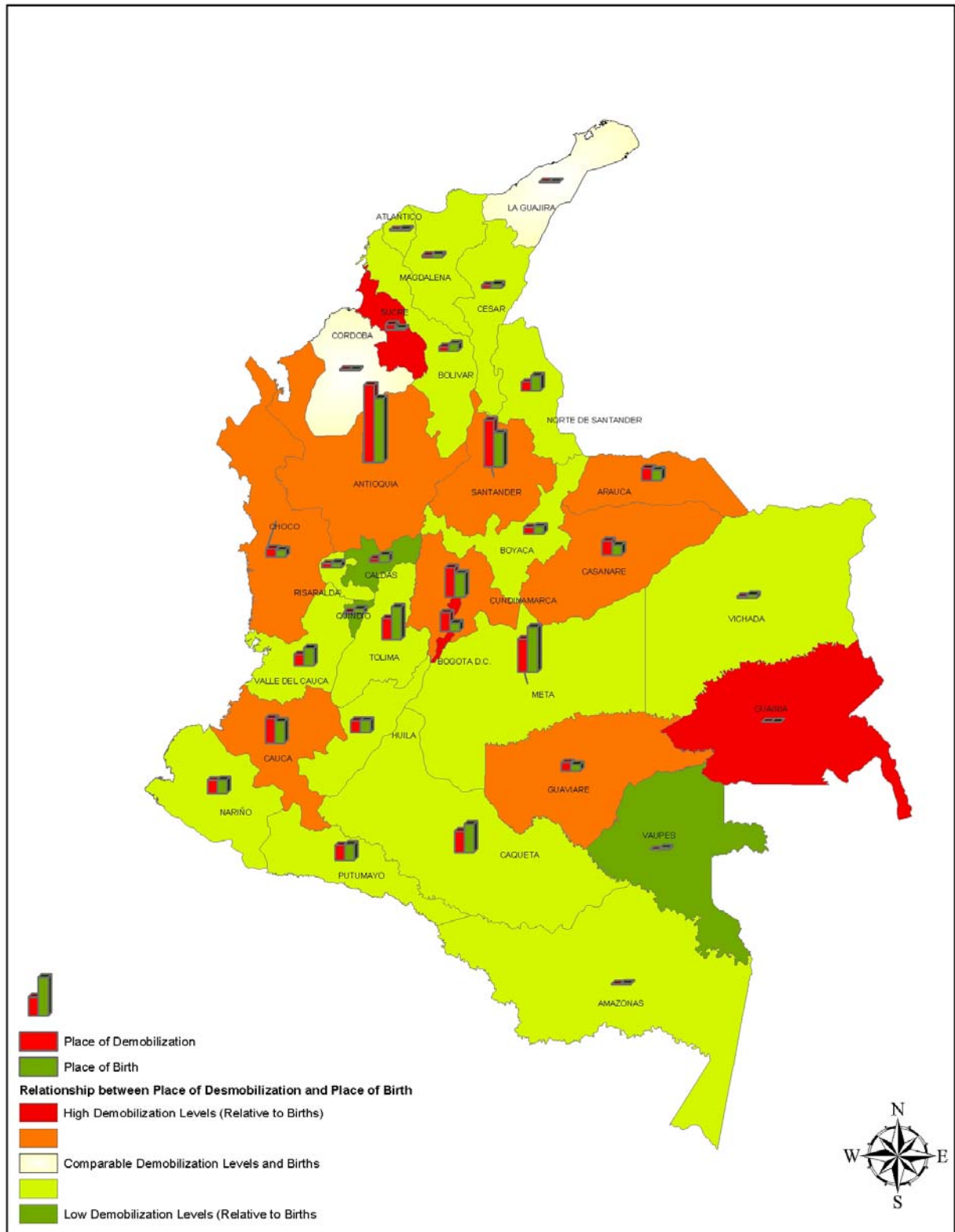
Graph # 6: Children by armed group April – June

This quarter, 82% of the children surrender voluntarily and 18% were captured. This is due to the AUC massive demobilization. The cumulative total shows that 75% deserts and 25% are captured.



Graph # 7: Captured vs. Deserted - April – June

PLACE OF BIRTH AND DEMOBILIZATION



Antioquia is the most common department of origin, followed by Santander, Cundinamarca, Meta and Cauca. The map above shows the most common demobilization zones. According to previous reports the historic trend continues during this quarter.

2. Phases of assistance – update

2.1 Protection Phase

2.1.1 Transit Homes (HAT by its Spanish acronym)

During this quarter 2 Transit Homes (HAT) were opened, one in the Bogotá to be run by the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), and another in Medellín to be run by the *Fundación Hogares Claret*. Up to now four Transit Homes, are in place for a total coverage of 100 youngsters. The opening of these two new centers was necessary due to the turned over of 69 youth from the AUC and to be able to assist 50 youth who were waiting to enter the Program since the previous quarter.

The ICBF national headquarters and the Antioquia regional office, selected the implementing NGOs that would provide the services. IOM's team advised and provided technical and logistic support to the ICBF, and drew up assistance plans.

Main activities carried out during this quarter are related to educational and health areas:

In the educational area there was an agreement made with CAFAM to provide continuing education, teach academic skills, conduct school leveling, and perform preparation and motivation exercises for school reintegration at the HATs. The goal for the coming quarter is to train HAT's teachers, with respect to CAFAM's methodologies.

Regarding health service to the youngsters, there were arrangements made with local health institutions, and the Health Secretariat of Bogotá to provide medicines. Medical evaluations diagnosed some youngsters to be affected by tropical diseases such as *leishmaniasis* and malaria, hearing and visual limitations, pulmonary deficiencies and skin diseases.

The Program continues offering technical support to improve the level of specialization of the new Transit Homes.



Under the framework of the contingency plan, funds were provided to finance teaching and recreational activities, such as visits to parks, theaters and recreation centers to help the youth to become acquainted with the city. These activities are currently offered to all the children enrolled in the Program.

Likewise, family contacts were carried out to start evaluating whether family reintegration was viable or not. A youth profile was prepared to be used whether they continue their reintegration process within the Program or if they required to be transferred to the ICBF protection centers, for specialized attention in other areas.

Table 2 : # of incoming children for Transit Homes

ASSISTED BY TRANSIT HOME				
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	CUMULATIVE DECEMBER 2002	JAN - MAR 2003	APR - JUN 2003	CUMULATIVE JUN 2003
Luna	118	46	61	225
José	159	32	78	269
Medellín	0	0	14	14
Shalom	0	0	25	25
TOTAL	277	78	178	533

As shown in the table above, 178 youngsters were assisted at the four HATs during this quarter. There is an increase of 128% in the enrollment of children in this quarter.

2.1.2 Specialized Attention Centers (CAE)

There were three relevant issues that occurred during this quarter: i) closing of several centers that had been assisting the children; ii) contracting new implementing partners to increase the number of places available at the CAEs; and iii) conducting workshops with the CAEs, to unify and improve assistance criteria in different areas.

Closing of Centers

5 CAEs were closed. Three from *Corporacion Macondo*, (*Buendía*, *La Bella* and *Melquíades*) because their contract was not renewed by the ICBF; one from *Asociación ASPERLA*, and one from the *Corporacion YAMPI*, (*Nueva Vida*) which contract was terminated by the ICBF. As a consequence of these decisions 100 youngsters were transferred to new institutions. There are some lessons learned not to be repeated in the future: i) closing down institutions brings instability for the youth; interrupts their reintegration processes and are a waste of technically trained human resources, if the closing process is not managed appropriately; ii) a technical assessment that must be done when selecting an implementing partner; iii) financial or administrative weaknesses of the NGOs should be detected and corrected as a result of a monitoring process.

Contracting of new implementing partners and training of new professional teams to assure an adequate attention.

The institutions closed were replaced by 4 new implementing partners: CAE *Hogares de Paso del Orinoco* located in Bogotá, where the youngsters of CAE *Melquíades* were placed. Kids from CAE *Buendía* were placed in CAE *Vide*. Youth from CAE *La Bella* were placed in CAE *La Barca*. In Medellín, a contract was awarded to *Fundación Don Bosco*, which received the youngsters from the CAE *Asperla*.

Additionally, coverage was extended with the opening of three new CAEs, two in Bucaramanga: YMCA, with CAE *Shalom* and *Fundación Hogares Claret* with CAE *Nueva Luz*, and *Proyección Social in Bogotá* with a CAE with the same name. By the end of the quarter, the Program had 10 Specialized Attention Centers distributed as follows: 5 in Cundinamarca, 3 in Santander, 1 in Valle, and 1 in Antioquia. Compared to the previous period, the coverage was extended to 40 additional youngsters.

The opening and closing of new centers, led IOM's work to be focused on drafting new contracts, finding sites for homes, furnishing and setting up the homes, training and counseling the team of professionals who assist the youngsters, and establishing safety networks within the communities.

Likewise, workshops were carried out with professionals from the centers, regional teams, and the ICBF's local centers, in order to unify attention criteria, guidelines, purposes and methodologies in each area of assistance. Also, discussions were held on the youngsters profiles. One of the most important conclusions was that social reintegration is the main goal of the Program. This implies that actions taken both at the HATs and the CAEs have to favor reintegration processes. Based on this, most of the CAEs activities focus on outreach activities with the support of local networks and the participation of the community. One example, is the case of youngsters who go to public schools to receive leveling classes.



On the other hand, youngsters at the *Fundación Don Bosco* in Medellín and Cali, and *Benposta* in Choachí, are in continuous interaction with people their same age and who come from different social and psychological profiles. In the case of Cundinamarca, the network in the town of Chía was strengthened, generating spaces of participation for the youngsters such as, young people's clubs; teaching and

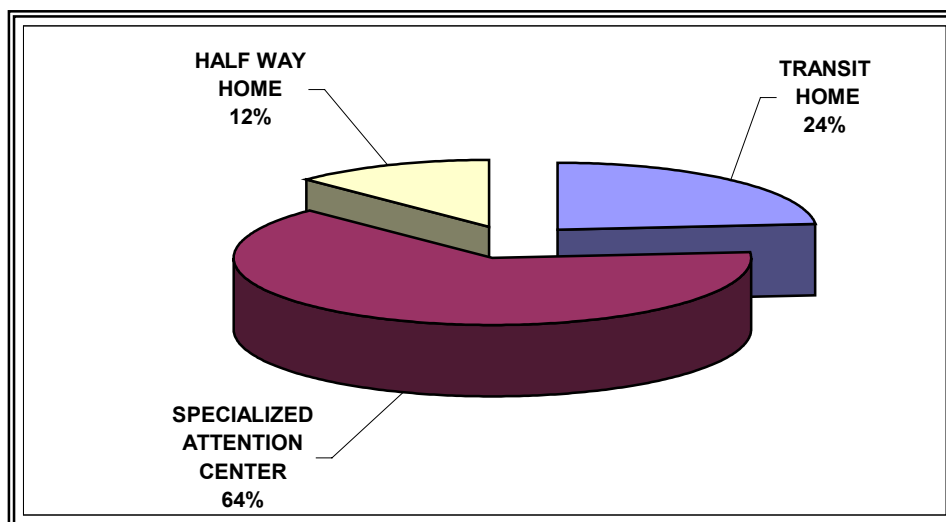
recreational-sports projects; discussions and students meetings at colleges. In the case of the *Corporación Punto de Luz*, 6 youngsters were placed in income generation projects.

Table 3 : # of Incoming children for Specialized Attention Centers

ASSISTED BY CAE				
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	CUMULATIVE DECEMBER 2002	JAN - MAR 2003	APR - JUN 2003	CUMULATIVE JUN 2003
Arco Iris	80	9	6	95
Benposta	54	16	6	76
Buendía	123	25	7	155
La Barca	0	0	37	37
Forjar	0	0	25	25
ACJ B/manga	0	0	20	20
La Florida	0	0	34	34
La Bella	91	18	0	109
Puertas Abiertas	51	4	10	65
Semillas de Paz	62	8	7	77
Nueva Luz	0	0	22	22
Melquiades	44	16	4	64
Nueva Vida	43	9	0	52
TOTAL	548	105	178	831

The CAE's phase receives the largest number of assisted children in the whole Program. From a cumulative total of 1,081 children assisted, 831 have been assisted through the CAEs, representing 77% of the total beneficiaries of the Program .

Graph # 8 Children Distribution by Phase



1.2 Social Reintegration Alternatives

1.2.1 Half Way Homes

During the last phase of the Program, the process of building plans for an individual roadmap continues, in such a way that each of the Program's components help the youngsters strengthen their autonomy, social reintegration, and projection towards the future.

During this quarter 55 children were assisted at the Half Way Homes located in Chía (Cundinamarca), Piedecuesta (Santander), and in Cali (Valle).

Some work dynamics with youngsters at the Half Way Homes were affected during this quarter. The uncertainty and instability of the youngsters derived from two situations: i) The ICBF's delay in contracting the new NGOs that would provide the service; ii) many youngsters become adults during this phase. Those who have no coverage from the CODA (*Comité de Dejación de Armas*) nor the possibility to reintegrate with their families, face an imminent responsibility for their lives.

The process of establishing Half Way Homes as scenarios with greater autonomy and responsibility for the youngsters has been slow and requires greater accompaniment. Existing plans with firm and sound reintegration alternatives are not consolidated. This situation can be caused by youngsters themselves, whom seem unmotivated and uninterested. To overcome the difficulties, there were workshops conducted with youngsters whereby they expressed their concerns and uncertainties. Their self-esteem and abilities were reinforced to empower them to commit with themselves and reduce their dependency on the Half Way Homes. Income generation projects were launched in Cali and Bucaramanga. Also in Bogotá, by setting-up the first income generation projects bank (*Centro de Incubación de Iniciativas Productivas- CIP*).



As for the youngsters reintegration process, the Half Way Home of Piedecuesta (Santander) has coordinated the participation of the youth in neighborhood's social life. In Chía, *Pietro Crespi* made some progress with a support network that is being established with community organizations such as, the community local board (*Junta de Acción Comunal*); and the young people's association which gives leadership training workshops.

The Program is developing the terms of reference for the Referral Centers which will allow the Program to keep track of the youngsters who graduate from it. These centers also will provide support networks, for recreational activities, education, work, health, etc. To this end, proposals from current implementing NGOs, *Don Bosco*, *Macondo* and *Benposta*, located in Cali, Chia and Choachí, are being evaluated.

Table 4 : # of Incoming children for Specialized Attention Centers

ASSISTED BY HALF WAY HOME				
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	CUMULATIVE DECEMBER 2002	JAN - MAR 2003	APR - JUN 2003	CUMULATIVE JUN 2003
Juan Bosco	16	2	4	22
Pietro Crespi	19	8	3	30
Hogares Claret	9	2	4	15
TOTAL	44	12	11	67

Within the social reintegration phase, in addition to the youngsters assisted in Half Way Homes, there are 22 youths assisted in Foster Homes. They are covered by the Program through scholarships in formal and vocational education.

Table 5 : # of Children in Social Reintegration Process

TYPE OF REINTEGRATION HOME	# OF CHILDREN
Half Way Homes	44
Foster Homes	22
TOTAL	66

1.2.2 Family meetings

During this quarter family meetings continued being promoted and implemented, since it is one of the most important strategies to assure youngsters emotional and social development, and one of the main alternatives for community reintegration. Most of the meetings coordinated were made on an individual basis. There was logistic and technical support provided to the ICBF'S local centers to carry out the meetings. In June a family meeting was carried out for 10 youngsters located in Medellín, where most of their families live.



The Program took care of the logistics necessary for the meeting (transportation, room and board for families and children, etc.). At the meetings, the Program was presented and long conversations were held with the families regarding their expectations and perceptions of the youngsters' situation, socioeconomic situation, and safety conditions of the housing area and reintegration possibilities. This type of meetings will be carried out at the national level during the incoming quarter.

Table 6 : # of children in family meetings by department

DEPARTMENT	# OF CHILDREN
Cundinamarca	15
Santander	5
Valle del Cauca	3
Antioquia	10
TOTAL	33

As it can be seen in the table above, 33 youngsters contacted and met with their families. Most of them met in the department of Cundinamarca. Compared to the previous quarter, the number of family meetings was increased by 80% of the cases, since there were 18 meetings for youngsters conducted.

1.2.3 Family Reintegration

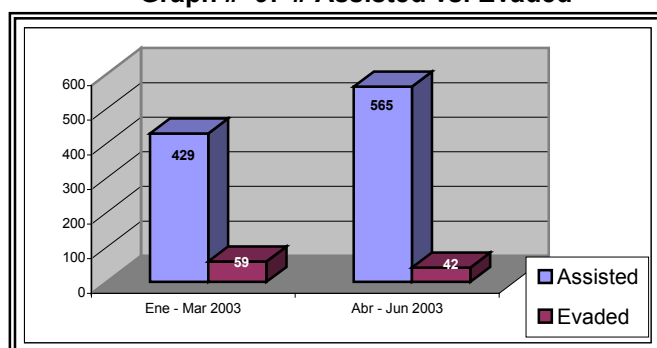
Table 7 : # of children reintegrated with their families

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	# OF CHILDREN REINTEGRATED WITH THEIR FAMILIES THIS QUARTER	# OF CHILDREN REINTEGRATED WITH THEIR FAMILIES LAST QUARTER	CUMULATIVE # AS OF JUNE 2003
Transit Homes	Luna	0	0	4
	José	0	0	2
	Shalom	0	0	0
	Claret	0	0	0
Specialized Attention Centers	YMCA	0	0	0
	Forjar	0	0	0
	Arco Iris	2	0	7
	Benposta	1	0	6
	Buendía	0	2	22
	La Bella	0	2	13
	Puertas Abiertas	0	0	8
	Semillas de Paz	4	0	6
	Melquíades	2	0	5
	Nueva Vida	3	0	8
	Ágape	0	7	7
	La Barca	0	0	0
	Nueva Luz Bucaramanga	0	0	0
	La Florida Medellín	0	0	0
Half Way Homes	Valle, Bogotá & Bucaramanga	2	0	6
ICBF institutions		4	3	11
TOTAL		18	14	105

Of the 105 youngsters who have reintegrated with their families, 18 belong to this quarter. That is, 17% of the cumulative family reunifications. Compared to last quarter there is a 4% increase.

Family reintegration continues to be very low. Security issues remain a major drawback for the children when they consider returning to their places of origin. However, families and youngsters perceive meetings and future coexistence as promising. Even though, in some cases families are found and contact is made with them, returns and reintegration are not always in the best interest of the families nor the youngsters, specially while youngsters see their reintegration in other social scenarios away from their families, such as at the Half Way Homes; the Ministry of Interior Reintegration Program, or an independent life without institutional or family support.

Graph # 9: # Assisted vs. Evaded



Of the 565 youngsters assisted this quarter, a 7.4% fled the Program. There is a decrease of 6.3% in comparison to the previous quarter, in which the percentage of evasions was 13.7%.

3. Institutional Strengthening

3.1 Program Workshops

An assessment of the program's guidelines; objectives; components, was carried out with the ICBF. Also were assessed the teams of the ICBF local centers and those of the implementing partners, in order to evaluate advances, strengths and weaknesses and to unify criteria and coordinate future activities.

3.2 Socials Workers Workshops

Six social workers were hired during the quarter to support the ICBF's local centers located in Bogotá, Cundinamarca, Bucaramanga, Medellín, Cali and Barrancabermeja. They are expected to strengthen and improve the assistance provided to youngsters and to provide technical assistance to the implementing NGOs.

There were two workshops conducted with social workers during this quarter: i) to introduce the social workers to the Program's guidelines. As a result, each of them prepared an action plan that included the areas to be followed-up so as to obtain information about the youngsters' process timely and efficiently, and ii) to follow-up and share the experience in implementing the activities. In addition, the action plan was adjusted to show results in 6 months.

Social workers were key players in the implementation of the contingency plan during the recent massive demobilization of AUC children. They provided support for logistics in the reception and counseling for the youngsters, and support to the technical teams of the implementing NGOs. Their technical support was also relevant during the fast opening of new CAEs and HATs.

3.3 New Projects Implementation

During this quarter, in addition to the projects already mentioned, two projects aiming to promote institutional strength, acknowledgement and empowerment to youngsters in their daily relationships, were evaluated and selected. One of them is the project "*jóvenes de palabra*", to be implemented by CERLAC. Its main goal is to research life histories and to conduct interviews to determine the characteristics of the relationships established by the youngsters enrolled Program, as well as the cultural elements that youngsters go through, during their social reintegration process. The second project will be developed by the *Colectivo de Mujeres Ex-combatientes*, who are women that for many years have been disengaged from the armed conflict, but who had valuable experience, expectations and fears to share with the girls of the Program. The main objective of the Program is to support the reconciliation of the ex-combatant girls with themselves, their family, their social and political environment, and also to help them to find another life project.

4. Health Component

4.1 Physical health

The health service continued being provided through the USAID – Profamilia agreement in which medical attention covers general medicine, birth control, specialized attention in gynecology, laboratory tests, as well as workshops on sexual and reproductive education.

In April, there were 5 educational 10 hour workshops conducted, at the Transit Homes and at the Specialized Attention Centers. The workshops focused on sexually transmitted diseases, as the need was identified by Profamilia from diagnosing and treatment of some cases of condyloma and gonorrhea among the children. The topic of sexuality awakening was brought up at the workshops.

According to the information provided by the children, sexual activity for boys starts at around 11 years of age, and for girls at around 13 years. Virginity is seen as reprehensible, particularly in males.

These workshops were useful in achieving the expression of feelings related with falling in love and loneliness with respect to their displacement produced by the violence. It is interesting to note that in the workshops the girls were interested in birth control methods while the boys were more evasive, aggressive and put a double meaning on many of the topics that were discussed.

Some relevant observations regarding the workshops were as follows:

The youngsters' perception before the concept of violence is very limited, because they restrict it to armed violence (death, the armed conflict, attacks, etc.), regarding their own experiences inside the groups. It is difficult for them to envision other types of violence or abuse such as discrimination by gender, abandonment, deprivation of rights, sexual abuse, etc.

During the debates, it became easier for the kids to identify other forms in which they had been mistreated, such as domestic violence, lack of privacy, condescending comments, etc. At the HATs violence is perceived in daily coexistence when men impose their will, they do want not clean, or do not allow women to play soccer. These children do not have clear boundaries so as to identify when they are being violent or when they are being playful.

Next quarter, training to the technical teams of the implementing NGOs will continue.

Table 8 : Sexual and reproductive health training

CITY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	TYPE OF WORKSHOP	NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS	PARTICIPATING YOUNGSTERS
Bogotá	Buendía, Melquíades, Arco Iris, Hogar Luna, Hogar José	Sexual & reproductive education (10 Hours)	5	98
Chocó	Istmina en el Colegio Agropecuario San Pío X	Sexual & reproductive education (sexuality, self-care, birth control methods, sexually transmitted diseases (STD))	4	22
Bucaramanga	Semillas de Paz	Sexual & reproductive education	3	31
Bogotá	Hogar Luna, Hogar José, La Barca, Melquíades and Arco iris	Sexual violence workshop (20 Hours)	5	109
Medellín	Don Bosco	Sexual & reproductive education workshop (body recognition)	1	22
Cauca	Comunidad de Caloto	Sexual & reproductive Education Workshop (sexual & reproductive rights, paternity & maternity, methods, self-care, STD)	1	5
	Comunidad de Caldono	Sexual & reproductive education workshop (sexual & reproductive rights, Parenthood & maternity, methods, self-care, ETS)**	1	11
	La María	Sexual & reproductive education workshop (sexual & reproductive rights, Parenthood & maternity, birth control methods, self-care, STD)	1	10
TOTAL			21	308

It is worthwhile to underline the health situation diagnosed to the youngsters released by the AUC, who arrived with serious medical problems such as *Leishmaniasis* (4 cases), malaria (5 cases, one of which required hospitalization), pulmonary, dermatological and, gastro-intestinal diseases and urinary infections. These pathologies required medical prescriptions and in most cases they were not covered by the obligatory health plan (*Plan Obligatorio de Salud-POS*), which caused an emergency situation at the HATs. It was necessary to create and implement a health fund to cover health emergencies, for cases that require immediate medical attention and could not go at the pace of the Colombian National Health System.

Table 9 : # Children assisted by Profamilia

PLACE	# ASSISTED
Bogotá	261
Bucaramanga	32
Cali	39
Quibdo	36
Caloto-Caldono, Río Blanco y Piendamó	25
TOTAL	393

In Quibdó, sexual and reproductive education workshops were carried out at the Colegio San Pío X. Also, health services were provided for Afro-Colombian youngsters. In the department of Cauca the indigenous communities of Caloto and Caldono, benefited with general medical attention, laboratory tests and some educational activities.

During this quarter, a health research project with the Childhood Observatory of the National University and *Corporación Macondo* started: It aims to identify health conditions and factors that affect demobilized children. The study will have a sample of around 300 medical histories, which have been already selected.

Table 10 : # Children assisted in health areas

CHILDREN ASSISTED BY THE PROGRAM DURING THIS QUARTER	CHILDREN ASSISTED IN HEALTH AREAS DURING THIS QUARTER	
565	Profamilia	Specialized Protection Centers
	393	74
	467	

The table shows that 82% of the children enrolled in the Program have received health assistance.

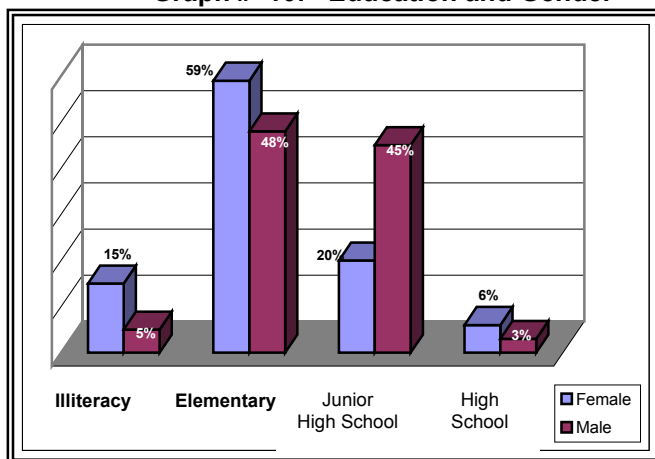
4.2 Psychosocial Attention

During this quarter, some proposals were received for conducting a training process for technical staff and youngsters regarding drug abuse. A proposal was selected and its implementation is expected to start in July. Under the framework of the institutional strengthening component, work was started with the youngsters and with the technical teams of the centers regarding the psychological component. Diagnostics and identification of the youngsters' profiles and expectations, were discussed. A social reintegration could be feasible, only by treating youth as individuals, with rights and duties and involving them in creating and building new structures different from using arms.

First meetings were held at the centers of Santander, Antioquia and Cundinamarca where youngsters stated their perceptions, affections and expectations about their current process and their views of life. A great distress was diagnosed on the adolescents at the time they are about to leave the program due to concerns such as housing and making a living to support themselves. This situation showed the need for evaluating the reintegration phase of the Program in areas such as: where and with whom they will live; how they are going to make a living, social skills learned for their reintegration, safety nets, etc. To that effect, roundtables were planned for the incoming quarter in which the issue of social reintegration, and psychosocial attention to the adolescents will be discussed.

5. Education Component

Graph # 10: Education and Gender



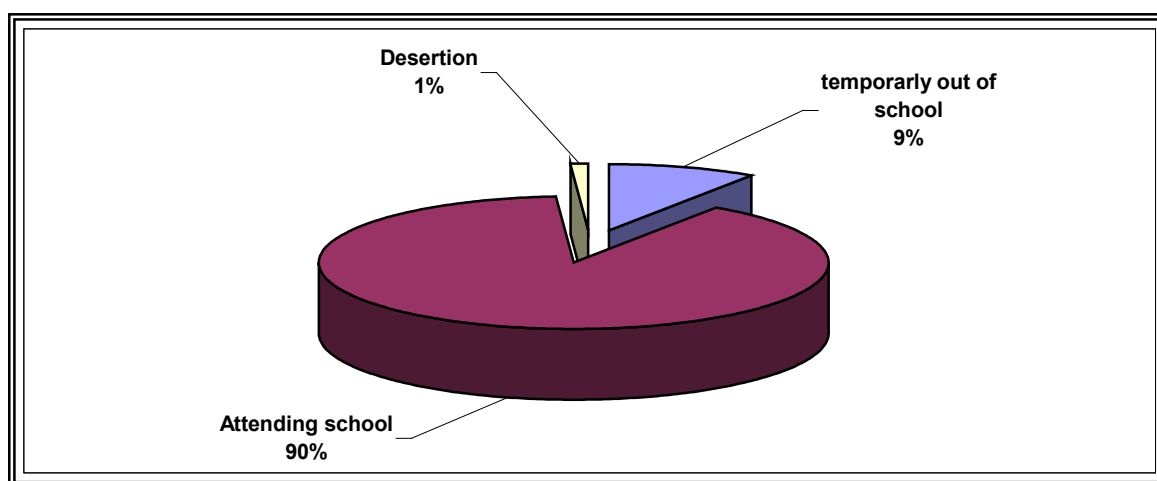
During this quarter the education component focused its activities in three areas oriented to: i) ensure continuity in the educational assistance; ii) design detailed contingency plans in the event of a massive demobilization, and iii) design an action plan to improve effectiveness of the component.

The Program continued providing technical assistance to the implementing partners' teams, by monitoring the implementation of the education workplan and the management of the scholarship fund, not only for adolescents located at the institutions, but for those on family reintegration or Foster Homes.

During this quarter, 15% of males and 5% of females who entered the Program, were illiterate. About two thirds of males and half of females enrolled with some elementary or complete elementary school.

Female enrolled with a higher school grade (48%) in junior high school, while barely one fifth of males reached the same level. It is worth highlighting the low percentage of males (6%) and females (3%) that had some high school education.

Graph # 11: Access to education



During this period, 90% of the children enrolled in the Program had access to education. Only 1% of the children were not willing to continue in the regular education system.

5.1 Scholarship Fund

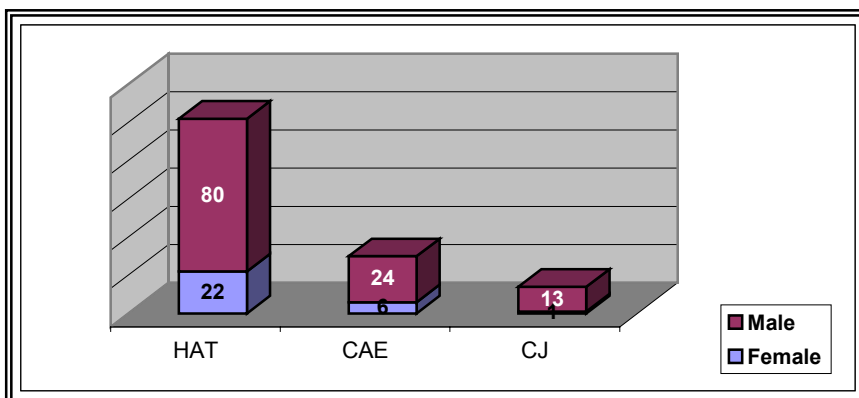
One hundred and forty six scholarships were granted to youngsters enrolled in the Program at the Transit Homes, CAEs and Half Way Homes, representing 40.5% of the total population attending school this quarter.

Table 11 : # Scholarships beneficiaries by center

INSTITUTION	SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED - APRIL-JUNE 2003								TOTAL SCHOLARSHIPS BY CENTER	
	MALES				FEMALES					
	L	E	H	V	L	E	H	V		
Hogar José	20				8				28	19%
YMCA	20				5				25	17
Hogar Luna	25				2				27	19
La Barca		13	2			5	2		22	15
Melquiades		5							5	3
Arcoiris		5				1	1		7	5
Buendia		3	2			3			8	6
Puertas Abiertas		6	3		1				10	7
Pietro Crespi		2	4					1	7	5
Juan Bosco		2	5						7	5
Total	65	36	16	0	16	9	3	1	146	100
Total by Gender	117				29					
Percentage by Gender	80				20					
Total Scholarships Granted	146									

L: Leveling P: Elementary S: High School y M: Vocational

Graph # 12: Scholarships per Center April – June

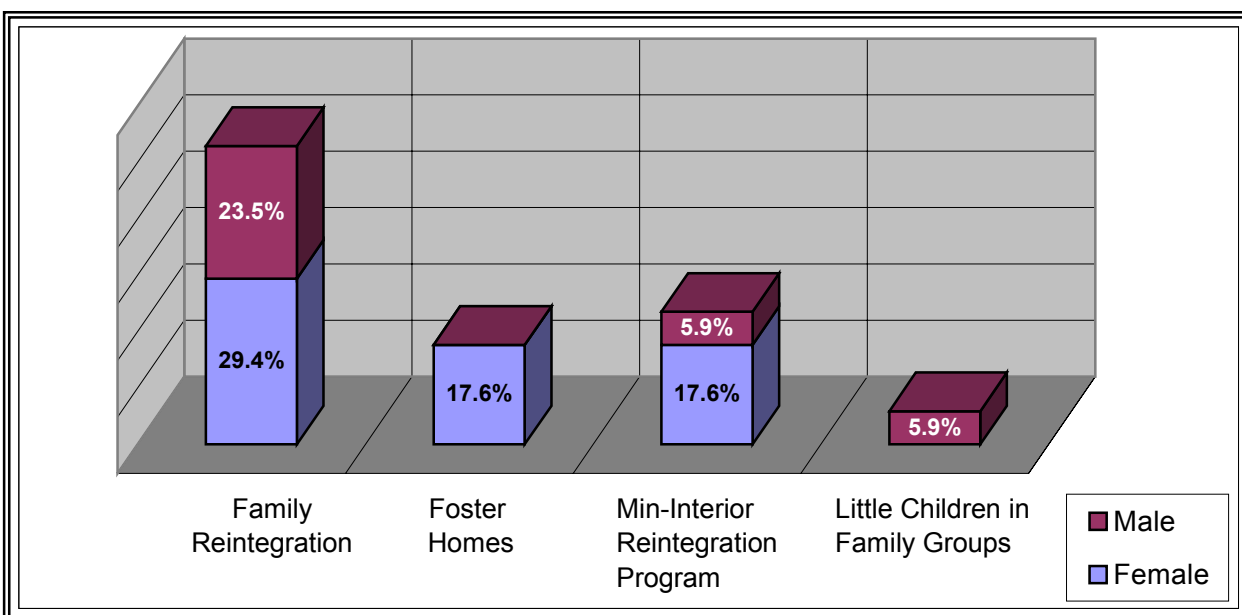


80.1% of the scholarships went to males and 19.9% to females, reflecting current structure of the assisted population.

The largest number of scholarships went to children enrolled at the Transitory Homes (contingency plan - CAFAM's program for continuing education).

During this quarter, the activities with youngsters on Family Reintegration, Foster Homes or the Ministry of Interior Reintegration Program, were focused on assuring continuity in the support provided through the IOM Scholarship Fund. Only one of ten youngsters with a scholarship grant, deserted or lost the grant after being relocated with the family. For scholarship holders on Family Reintegration it became a priority to develop income generation projects that integrate their families and guarantee access to education for little children of the family group.

Graph # 13: Scholarships reintegration phase April – June



The graph above shows that most of the scholarships are awarded to children who reintegrated with their families.

5.2 Workplan 2003-2005

Based on lessons learned, the Program design action lines for the education component to be implemented during the second phase of development, as follows:

- Result 1: Improve the implementation of the education component with the implementing partners.
- Result 2: Systematized the learnt lessons for future reference.
- Result 3: Train technical staff within the centers.
- Result 4: Guarantee education programs for all the youngsters enrolled in the Program.
- Result 5: Assess the impact of the education component in the social reintegration process of ex - combatant children.

In order to assure a greater effectiveness and pertinence in the design and implementation of the education proposal for each center of the program, a specialized consultant was hired to identify technical assistance needs and to design a Monitoring System for the education component with the following purposes:

- Guarantee better accompaniment to the education work develop by implementing partners.
- Assess the quality of education services offered to youngsters.
- Strengthen the role of the education component in the youth social reintegration process.
- Consolidate an education assistance model for this population.

5.3 Component Status

Table 12 : Status of the component

QUARTERLY ACTION PLAN	STATUS
Design tools to diagnose each child's education profile both formal and vocational during his/her stay at the Centers.	Technical teams of the Centers design evaluation tools that provide psychological, social and education information of the children. 80 youngsters in Transit Homes, were interviewed.
Design and produce materials to inform the children about his rights and duties and the Program Support for Ex-combatant Children	TOR are being prepared.
Design pedagogic methodologies according ex combatant children's needs.	Accompaniment and monitoring the Centers on the adoption of pedagogic work methodologies coherent with ex combatant children's educational needs. A methodology for personalized school reinforcing in the HAT-CAE was designed in order to overcome youngsters' difficulties meeting schooling demands.
Design a pedagogic proposal for every Center, every child and monitor its progress every month	A consultant was hired to design a technical-pedagogic assistance strategy to improve education quality and pertinence at the Centers. A pedagogic accompaniment plan has been designed for each Center.
Improve Program's knowledge on appropriated models and methodologies for this type of population	An assessment of the main problems of the education component in all Centers was performed. Training need for technical staff were identified. Some colleges and other education centers were contacted to work together on this matter. A training program for teachers interested in joining the Centers was prepared.
Set up a local education and cultural organization network	Several meetings were carried out with the Centers to help them expand the local support network for education, culture, social, recreation and job-related activities. Minimum quality standards were set for the education component to select education institutions that will assist the children.
Implementation of a Scholarship Fund financed by OIM and ICETEX	146 youngsters benefited The Program covered scholarship costs for a short term that ICETEX was supposed to fund. Also, we worked intensely to get ICETEX to update delay payments to the education institutions that are assisting ex-combatant children.
Improvement of monitoring and evaluation of the scholarship fund	An information system is being developed for the scholarship fund. Monitoring activities were intensified for scholarship holders.

6. Income Generation and Job Placement

6.1 Component Strategy

During this quarter, the Program established a route the youngsters should follow to reach the goals of productive reintegration and job placement. The route defines the stages and choices offered by the program for the income generation component. The socio-economic reintegration model considers two choices: job placement and development of income generation projects. The income generation strategy is broken down into two:



Learning preparation (*preparación para el aprendizaje*) and labor training: It exposes youths to a real entrepreneurial environment and provides information about their potential as entrepreneurs and as workers. It begins with an evaluation of their skills and it includes: on the job training; visits to companies; internships; vocational courses, and workshops to develop an entrepreneurial spirit. For the *target sectors*, 63 (41%) scholarships have been awarded and for the *complementary lines*, 91 (59%).

Strengthen the road towards income generation projects: It includes specific labor skills training and internships that can lead to a job placement or to be part in a productive project.

6.2 Component Status

6.2.1 Target sectors

Expenditures of the target sectors represent 11.3% of the income generation component, and the beneficiaries represent 8.2%.

- *Jewelry*

The number of beneficiaries of this project went up from 17 to 20 youngsters. The first phase of the initiative, learning by doing, concluded in August. The second phase is now being formulated, with a US\$50,000 investment, for the endowment of 40 job positions. A similar initiative is being evaluated in Bucaramanga in which the strategic partner will be the Jewelry Productive Development Center, a private sector organization, that would carry out training and formulation of income generation initiatives to be developed jointly by the youngsters and local companies.

- *Services: Fairs and Events*

The first phase concludes in July with the graduation of the first 25 youths, who attended 110 hours of training and 114 of practice during three months. During this phase, stands out the private sector funding of additional hours of training (10%) and practice (90%). The second phase is being formulated. During the first six months it would have the tutorship from the implementing partner in order to transfer the managerial model, find a market niche and consolidate a job space for these and new youngsters who enrolled in the Program. The estimated expenditure for the second phase is US\$10,000. A similar initiative is being explored in Bogotá and Medellín with the Fairs and Exhibitions Corporation (CORFERIAS).

- *Footwear*

A project for the production of footwear parts was formulated. It will take advantage of the sector dynamics and the technical infrastructure of the strategic partner, the Leather and Footwear Development Center. The Program will establish an income generation project bank at Juan Bosco Corporation, an implementing partner of two Half Way Homes located in Cali. This initiative would be replicated in Bogotá, Bucaramanga and Medellín with the support of the private sector.

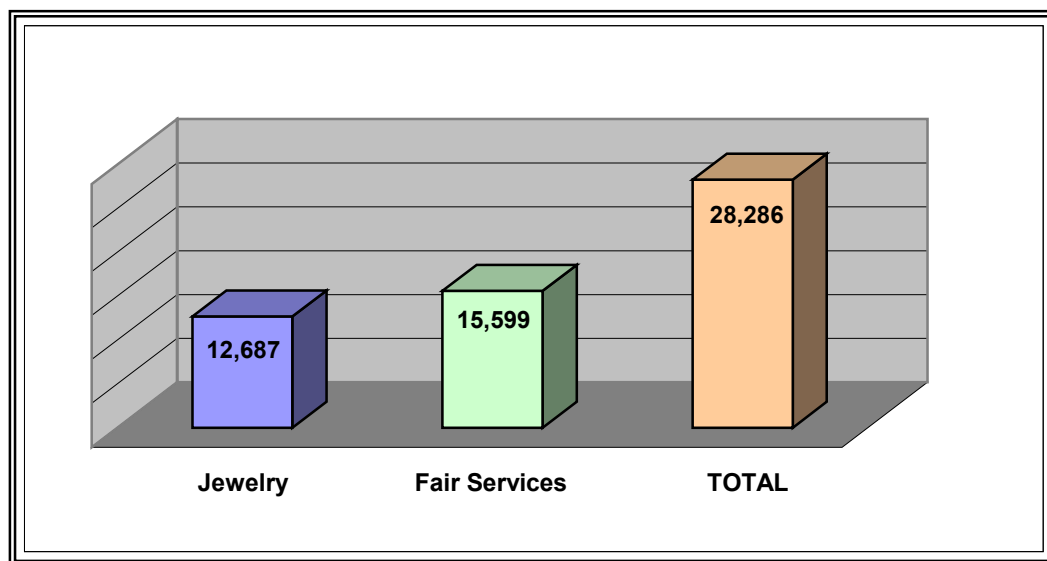
- *Wood and Furniture.*

Two initiatives related to subcontracting models have been identified and formulated with the strategic partner *PRODISEÑO*. One of them, for the production of furniture parts and pieces and the other for the assembly, and painting of wooden boards of a train. Both projects involve the participation of companies in Bogotá which will support the formulation, training, assembling and accompaniment of the project.

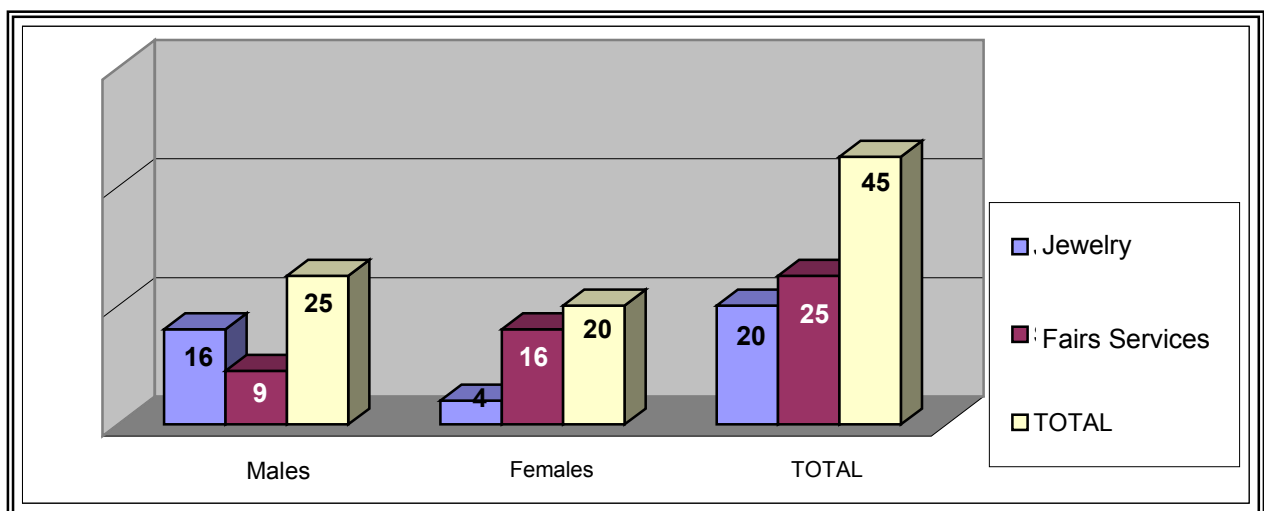
- *Farming*

Agricultural initiatives are being implemented since March 2003. US\$28,275 have been spent; 45 youth are benefiting; 25 men (56%) and 20 women (45%). An average of 23 youths benefited by project, and there is an average contribution of US\$628 per beneficiary. These initiatives are develop, 50% at the Half Way Homes and the other 50% as part of the prevention component. Among the projects are: pigs breeding, blackberries crops and home gardens.

Graph # 14: Target sectors expenditures - April - June



Graph # 15: Target sector beneficiaries - cumulative



6.2.2 Complementary lines (non-target sectors)

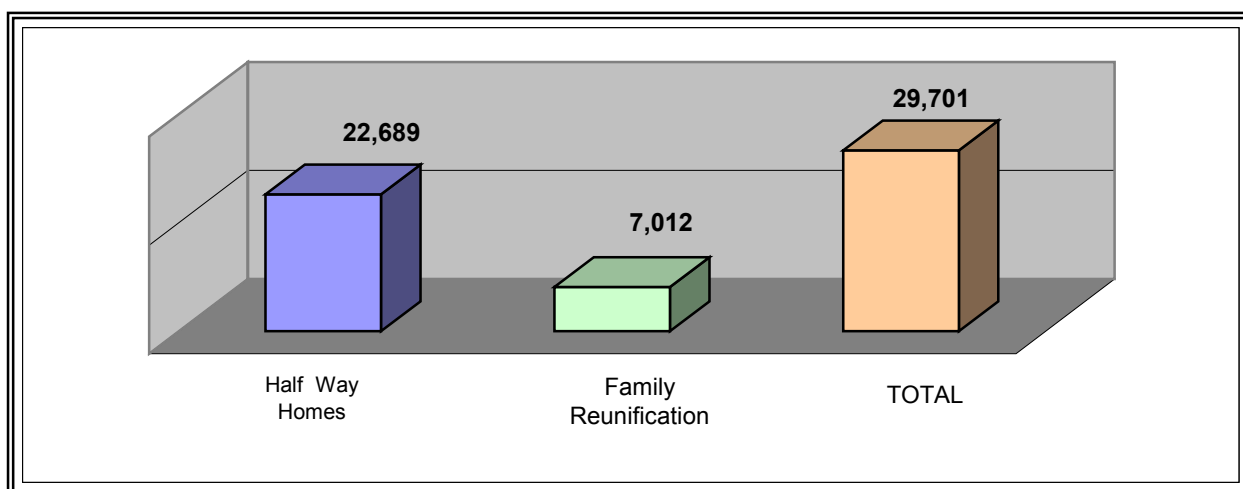
- *Half Way Homes.*

During the second quarter, three income generation projects (handcraft, bakery and restaurant-cultural coffee) were approved for the Half Way Home *Pietro Crespi*, as part of the first Income generation project bank initiatives. These projects have vocational and productive goals and expenditures for US\$22,689. 28 youth are benefiting, 18 men (64%) and 10 women (36%) with an average contribution of \$810 per beneficiary. They represent 17% of the total expenditure on complementary lines and 6% of the total beneficiaries.

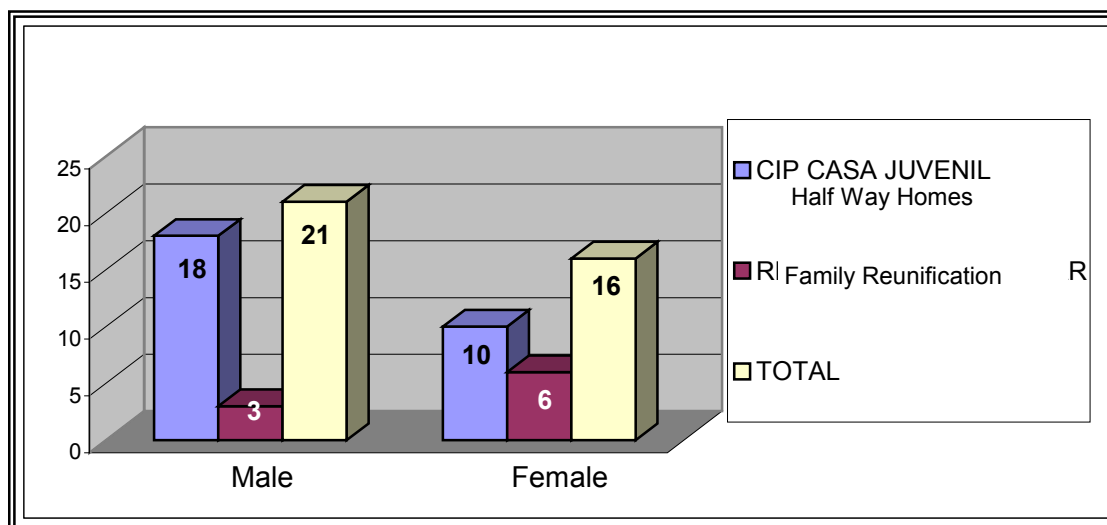
- *Family Reintegration*

During this quarter, two projects oriented to family reunification were launched. One is the management of a Reintegration Shelter, the other one is a cafeteria. The estimated expenditures for both projects are US\$7,012. 75% is financed by the Program and 24.6% is funded by the beneficiaries. These projects represent 3.2% of the total expenditure on complementary lines. There are 9 direct beneficiaries, 3 men and 6 women, with an average expenditure of US\$779 per beneficiary.

Graph # 16: complementary lines expenditures – April-June



Graph # 17: Complementary lines beneficiaries



6.2.3 Prevention

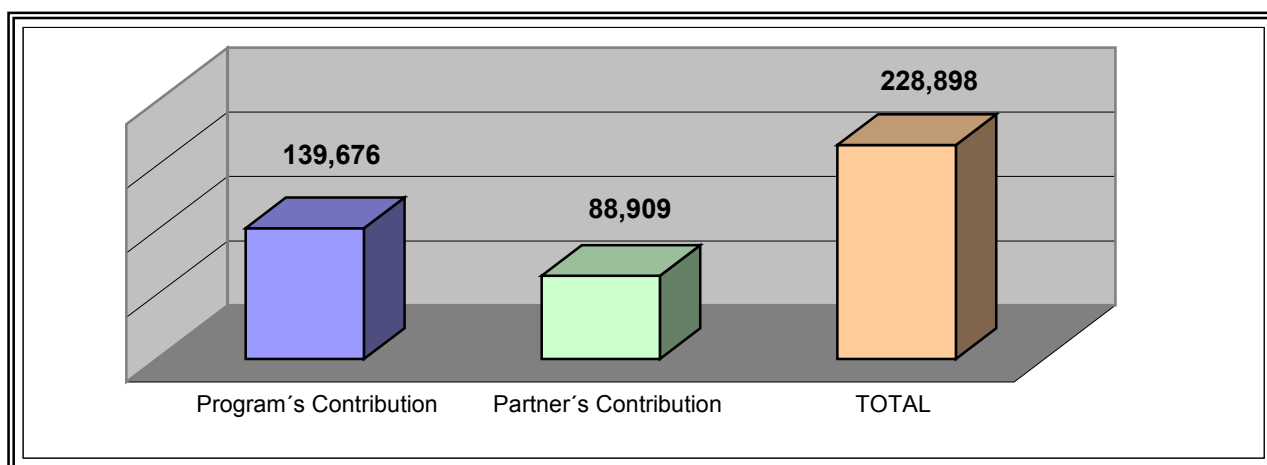
In the departments of Cauca and Chocó, several projects are being implemented with an associative component that enhances their impact.



In Chocó, with the support of agricultural schools of the zone, 6 different activities have been financed: vegetables growing, poultry and pigs raising, and brown sugar (*panela*) production. The estimated expenditure is US\$188,514, (70%) financed by the Program and (29.6%) financed by implementing partners and benefited communities. 375 youths are beneficiaries, 277 men (74%) and 99 women (26%) with average expenditure of US\$102 per beneficiary.

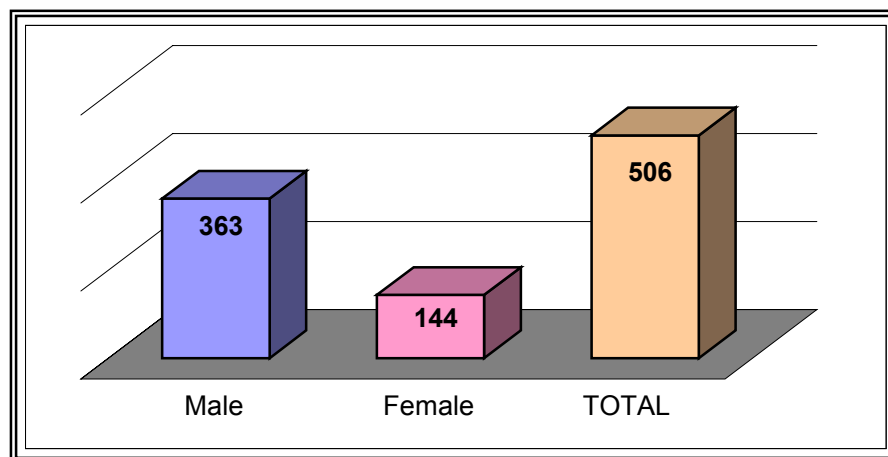
By the end of the quarter, cumulative expenditures on complementary lines were US\$228,898 financed by the Program 39% from partners' funds. Expenditures represent 89% of the total of the Program.

Graph # 18: complementary lines expenditures -cumulative



Projects implemented within the complementary lines, had a total of 506 beneficiaries, or 92% of the total cumulative of the Program. Of the total, 363 are males (76%) and 144 are females (24%).

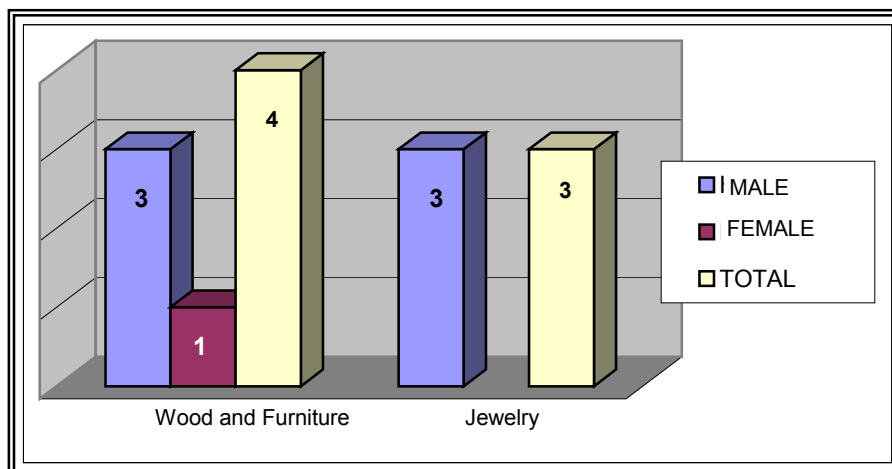
Graph # 19: Complementary lines beneficiaries-cumulative



As of June 30, the Program has implemented a total of 20 income generation initiatives, with total expenditures for US\$257,184, 65% are Programs funds, and 35% are partners' funds. The average expenditure per income generation project has been US\$12,859. These projects have benefited 551 youths and their families. 387 males (70%) and 164 females (30%). The average Program expenditure per beneficiary is US\$459.

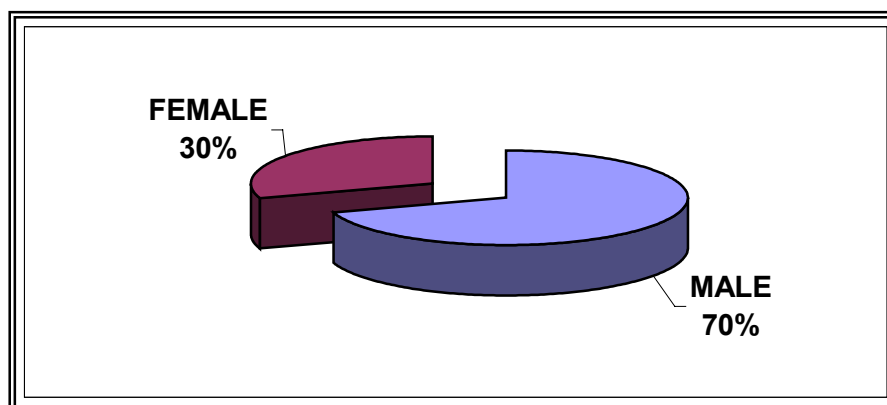
During this quarter, a total of 13 scholarships on vocational and training for work courses were awarded: 12 went to men and 1 to a woman. Seven scholarships are related to the goal sectors (54%): 4 on the wood and furniture sector (57%), and 3 on jewelry (43%). The remaining 6 went to the complementary lines (46%): 5 on car repair (83%) and 1 on dressmaking (17%).

Graph # 20: Target sectors scholarships



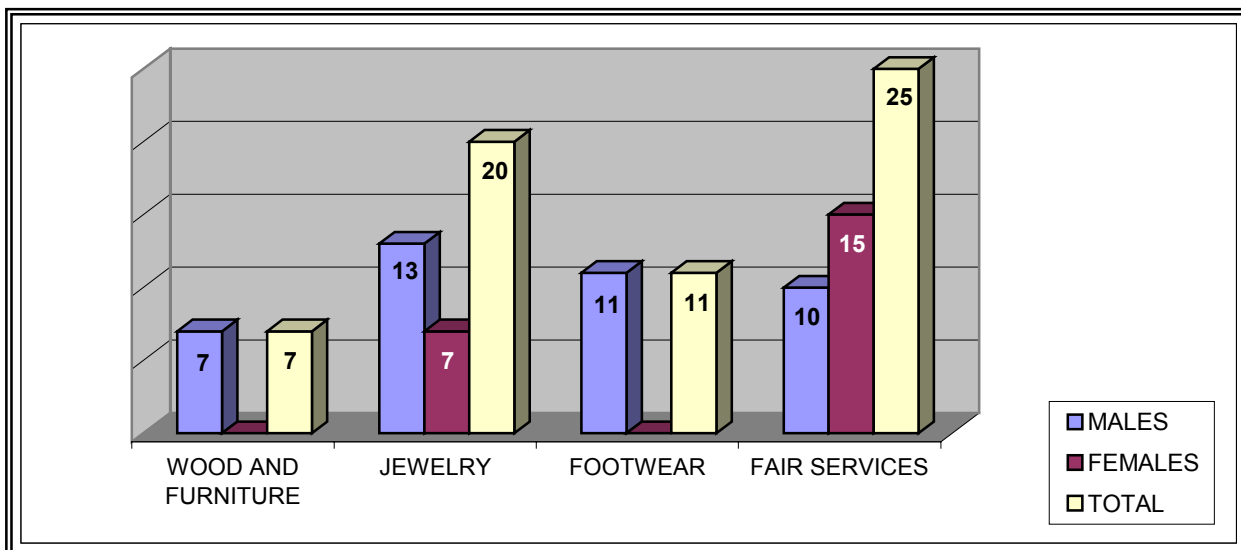
To date, the Program has granted a total of 154 scholarships for vocational training. 108 went to boys (70%) and 46 to girls (30%).

Graph # 21: Vocational training scholarships by gender



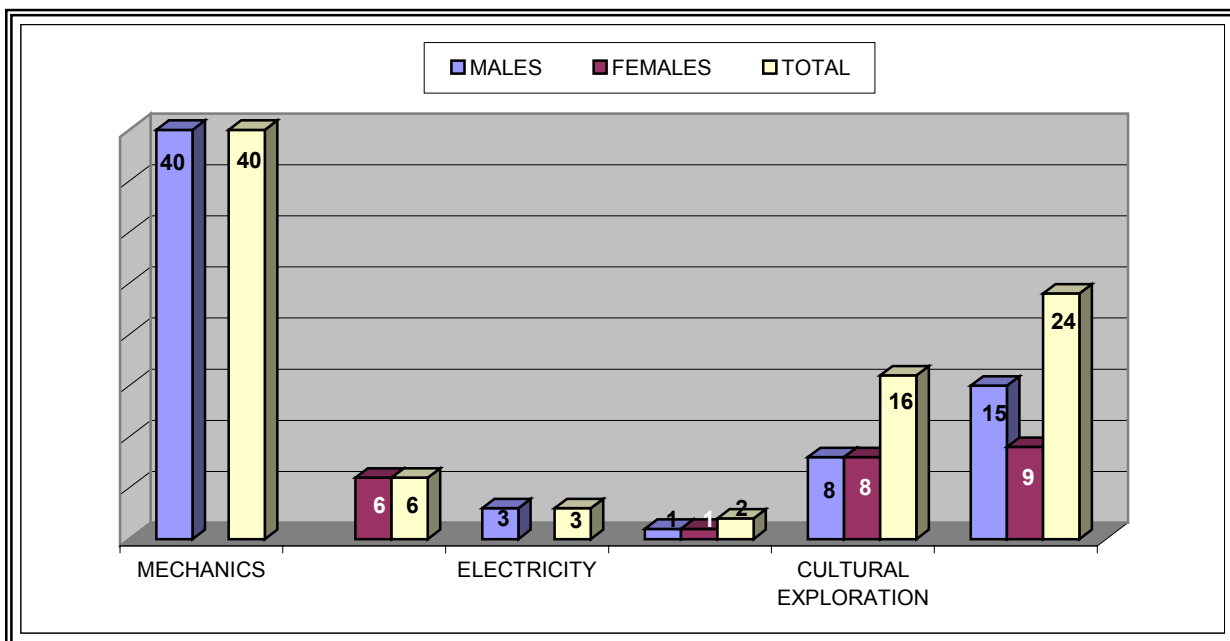
For the Goal Sectors, 63 (41%) scholarships have been awarded. 25 (40%), on fair services, 20 (32%) on jewelry, 20 (17%) on footwear and 7 (11%) on wood and furniture.

Graph # 22: Target sector scholarships cumulative



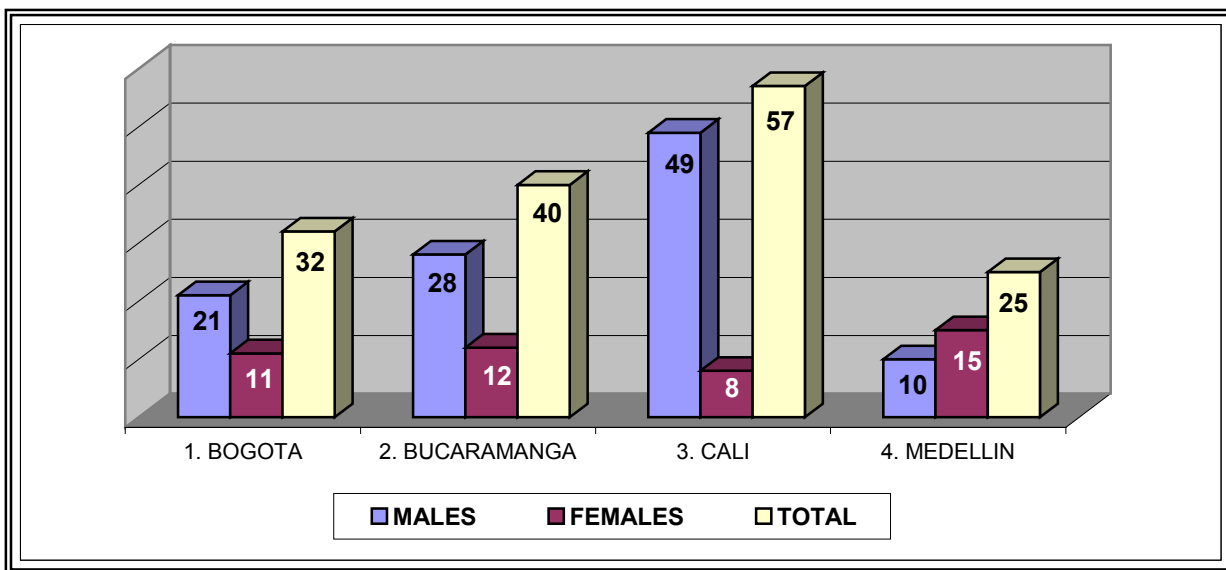
In the group of complementary lines, the largest number of scholarships go to car repair courses (44%) and job exploration on cultural issues (18%). Additionally, 6 scholarships were approved for dressmaking courses (7%) 3 for electricity courses (3%) and 2 for bakery courses (2%). 24 (26%) scholarships were assigned for other courses.

Graph # 23: Complementary lines scholarships - cumulative

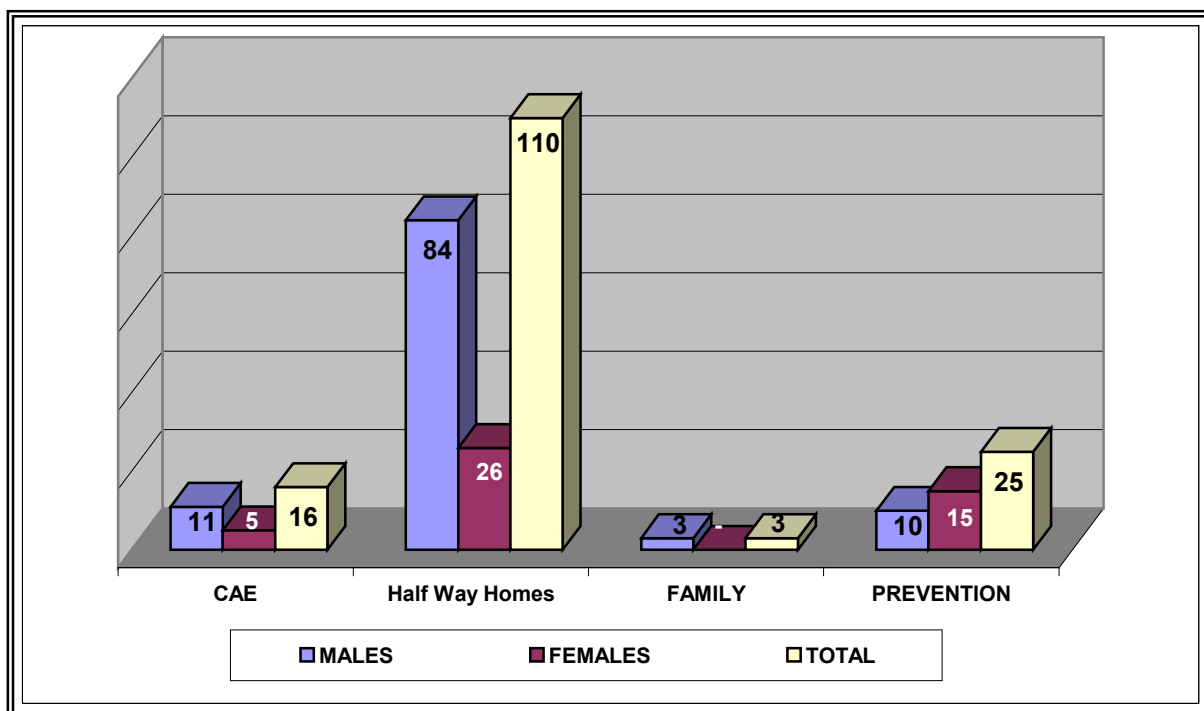


The scholarships were granted to youngsters located in: Cali, 57 (37%), Bucaramanga, 40 (26%), Bogotá, 32 (21%) and Medellín 25 (16%). Beneficiaries were from Half Way Homes, 110 (71%), CAE's, 16 (10%), family reintegration (2%) and from prevention projects, 25 (16%).

Graph # 24: Scholarships by centers geographical location and gender



Graph # 25: Scholarships by phase



7. Legal component

7.1 Identification documents

Several requests were made to the *Registraduría* to obtain information on the birth certificates of the youngsters without identification. In some cases the youngsters are not registered or there are homonyms, which are situations that delay the identification process, but then the communication with the family or the request by the Family Commissioner from the ICBF to register the youngster helps to solve the problem.

With respect to identifications, 289 youngsters obtained their ID during this quarter, or 52.7% of the total population assisted during this quarter. The following table shows the youngsters' legal situation by center. It takes into account that some centers were closed and other were opened, affecting the baseline,

Table 13: # of children with identification documents

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	# OF CHILDREN WITH IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS JAN-MARCH	# OF CHILDREN WITH IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS APRIL-JUNE
Transit home	Luna	5	12
	José	11	10
Specialized Attention Center	Arco Iris	18	18
	Benposta	26	22
	Buendía	16	15
	La Bella	14	0*
	Puertas Abiertas	20	15
	Semillas de Paz	12	11
	Melquíades	17	7
	Nueva Vida	10	0*
	Ágape	10	0*
	La Barca		10
	Shalom		10
	Claret Medellín		4
	Bucaramanga		10
	Florida (Don Bosco – Medellín)		10
	Proyección Social		7
Half Way Homes	Pietro Crespi		20
	Bucaramanga		8
	Cali		13
Protection Institutions			96
	Total	159	298

* Homes Closed

Compared to the previous quarter, the number of kids with identification documents was increased by 53%.

7.2 Legal proceedings

During this quarter, legal proceedings were followed by contacting judges and lawyers involved in the children's legal processes. Inquiries were made to find out if the youngster's process is opened, closed, or if a legal process was not opened, and the rationale of the decision.

With respect to the certificates of the CODA (*Comité de Dejación de Armas*), applications are only processed from youngsters who have voluntarily surrendered. However, with respect to minors who have been captured, a consultation is currently being processed before the *Consejo de Estado*. The Program's interpretation of Law 782 is that, regardless of the type of demobilization, all children are entitled to a certification from the CODA, as victims of the conflict. Therefore, those youngsters who did not obtain the certification, might be entitled to this benefit once the legal authority sends their documentation again.

Another important aspect to highlight is the progress made during this quarter in designing the format to manage legal information of the youngsters.

Table 14: # of Children related to legal information

PROCEEDING	# OF CHILDREN APRIL-JUNE	# CHILDREN JAN-MARCH
Legal Processes Closed	72	26
Legal Processes Opened	214	120
CODA Certificates	57	101*

* Total youngsters certified by the CODA

The above table show a significant increase in the number of processes that were closed and in certificates obtained from the CODA during this quarter. As a result, over 50% of the total kids enrolled in the program are certified by the CODA.

V. SUPPORT FOR EX-COMBATANT INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-COLOMBIAN CHILDREN IN CAUCA.

1. Children recruitment

The Secretary of Education informed that in some education centers of southern Cauca there were cases of young men leaving school to joining the ELN, FARC or AUC forces. Similar cases of young people joining the armed groups voluntarily or by force occurred in Santa Rosa, San Sebastian, La Vega, Totoró, Inzá and Páez.

Local indigenous councils (*Cabildos*) promoted a number of meetings and assemblies to recommend youngsters and other inhabitants not to join the illegal armed groups; in many cases they moved their youngsters from high risk zones to safer reservations in the country, specially in the department of Tolima.

2. Children Demobilization

Desertions increased in the AUC, FARC and ELN as a consequence of the Army's mobile brigades in the zone. Another factor that promotes demobilization is the economic benefits offered by the Government. Physical and psychological abuse (forced labor, executions in front of other fellow combatants, naked confinement without food and hazardous missions) also lead youngsters to desert, and to enter governmental reintegration programs.

Demobilized kids in Cauca turn themselves in to the Colombian Security Agency (DAS, by its Spanish acronym), to the army or to the police. In Nobirao, reservation in Totoró, the municipal council succeeded in rescuing 10 youngsters recruited by the FARC, and sent them to a reservation in the department of Tolima.

3. Advances in Assistance and Prevention

The identification of the causes favoring recruitment of youngsters provided the foundations for taking preventive actions with demobilized and at high risk children. Juvenile leadership has been strengthened at regional and municipal levels. The following activities have been carried out:

- Training and accompaniment through prevention conferences
- Meetings with leaders and mothers
- Assemblies with civil, indigenous and juvenile authorities
- Dissemination of prevention strategies
- Training on human rights and designing of a curriculum for peace and coexistence
- Designing a legal procedures guide related to demobilized indigenous children
- Production of a video containing the experience of prevention and demobilization.
- Formulation and implementation of income generation projects

3.1. Pedagogical proposal for human rights education

Aiming to diagnose human rights status in the education sector, five workshops with 170 participants were held in ten towns: Piendamó, Caloto, Caldonó, Silvia, Puracé, Popayan, Sotará, Santander, El Tambo y Patía. Three of them were addressed to teachers, one to students, and another to the officials of the Education Secretary of the department of Cauca. The Program intends to articulate this proposal to the dynamics of the education sector in Cauca. Despite teachers' worries for the human rights situation in rural areas, they have supported the dissemination of information about human rights.

3.2 The Indigenous Legal Route

To prepare this guide, titled "Path of Autonomy" a workshop was held during the first quarter of the year addressed to members of communities and associations working on childhood and armed conflict and to some Departmental agencies, such as the Human Rights Ombudsman Office. A strategy was designed for the dissemination of the guide among indigenous organizations and communities, represented in 134 councils and 68 reservations in the department of Cauca, in hope of strengthening links and legal procedures that will give indigenous population a real independence from the armed groups.

3.3 Video

During June, a video was produced to show and systematize the development of the project. Thematic, sound and image adjustments are being made according to IOM childhood rights experts and officials from the government of Cauca recommendations.

3.4 Income Generation

According to previous work schedule, support has continued to projects developed by the communities of Guachené and Huellas, the Caloto reservation; Nasa community in Caldonó; Rio Blanco reservation in Sotará and La María reservation in Piendamó.

Main advances during this quarter, were:

- *Guachené Community – Project: Grocery store*

It benefits two youngsters with daily sales of US\$45. The store is projected to provide support for their living needs. The neighboring community is actively buying in their store.

- *Huella Indigenous Reservation – Project: Pig Raising*

It benefits seven local youngsters receiving training and technical assistance on pig raising. These youngsters have 68 pigs being raised, 9 of which will be for breeding and the rest for sale, once they reached an average weight of 195 pounds. Sale price would be fifty cents per pound.

- *Nasa Community of Caldono – Project: Blackberries crop*

From April to June, 50 youngsters were trained by technicians of the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) on blackberries planting and 35 youngsters on worm growing. To date, 1,000 blackberries trees are in production. The project contributed to improve these youngsters quality of life, to promote community acceptance and allowed the kids to join the Indigenous Council (*Cabildos*), which is the indigenous ruling authority in the reservation.

- *La María Indigenous Reservation – Project: Music-Dancing*

The Pu-rek (sons of the water) is a musical group composed by seven youngsters. They are finalizing the recording of their first CD. They have been promoting the group in the region. They participated in three Departmental events and aim to make presentations at the national level to generate some income, use their free time and to support the strategy to prevent youngsters from enrolling the armed groups.

- *Río Blanco Indigenous Reservation – Project: Milk Cows*

Eleven pregnant cows were received by the same number of beneficiaries. Another six youngsters received materials for hen growing. Cattle raising and pasture land quality in the reservation has improved as a result of the technical assistance provided by the Program. Being productive, prevent the these children from joining illegal armed groups.

VI. PREVENTION AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN CHOCÓ

1. Youngsters participation in the conflict

The information related to enrollment and demobilization of children and youngsters in the armed conflict is scarce, and disorganized. The conflict's characteristics varies in the throughout the Department, depending on factors, such as: if there are roads; if there is presence of illegal armed groups; if there are illegal crops; access to food and medicines, and if there is the presence of the police force.

2. Advances in Prevention and Assistance in Chocó

2.1 Training on Human Rights

During this quarter, 12 training workshops were conducted on Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law, and Law 70/93, with the black communities of the Istmina and Tadó municipalities, detailed as follows:

Nuestra Señora de Fátima Agricultural School, Playa de Oro, municipality of Tadó

Twelve 12 workshops were conducted to 149 students of the black ethnic group, between 12 and 20 years of age, with complete elementary education. Eighty five were males and 64 females.

School attached to the Nuestra Señora de Fátima School, village of Playa de Oro, municipality of Tadó

There were 2 workshops conducted to 70 blacks and to some indigenous, between 16 and 18 years of age, and with some elementary education. 36 were males and 33 females.

San Pío X Agricultural School, municipality of Istmina

There were 4 workshops conducted to 69 black students, between 9 and 12 years of age and almost complete high school. Forty one were males and 29 females.

San Pío X Agricultural School, municipality of Istmina

There were 4 workshops carried out by Profamilia on sexual and reproductive health. Twenty two black students between 17 and 18 years of age and almost complete high school attended. Nine were males and 13 females.

During the workshops there were discussions on sexuality, reproductive rights and duties, self-care, birth control methods, and sexually transmitted diseases. Profamilia also conducted a health brigade, which carried out general medicine consultation to the beneficiaries of the Program.

2.2 Productive reintegration and food security projects

During this quarter five projects were launched, which directly benefit 399 children and are expected to have a widespread impact on approximately 2,340 persons, most of them relatives of the youngsters. The total cost amounts to US\$31,975. The projects are the following:

- Brown sugar production and pig breeding, benefiting with 45 youngsters from the Sabaleta - Carmen de Atrato Indigenous Reservation.
- Poultry production, benefiting 60 youngsters of the Alto Baudó.
- Construction of two dairy farm schools for the indigenous community of Biakirudé, benefiting 75 children and youngsters of the indigenous reservation of Biakirudé, Pie de Pató at Alto Baudó.
- Home gardens, benefiting 70 youngsters of the San Pío X agricultural school, municipality of Istmina .
- Support to a poultry farm and home gardens, benefiting 149 youth of the Nuestra Señora de la Familia Agricultural School of Playa de Oro, municipality of Tadó.

VII. PREVENTION

Based on the results obtained through the research processes with the ex-combatant children, as well as the improvements achieved during the first phase of the program, specially with indigenous and African-American people in the departments of Choco and Cauca, the prevention strategy started the development of four new components: communication, participation and mobilization, public policies and technical support.

The area's main objective is to support the actions carried out by the government to prevent the recruitment of children from illegal armed groups, developing local initiatives and generating strategies to protect and guarantee their rights.

To reach this objective, the Program will focus its actions and efforts on factors that are relevant for the recruitment: economic situation of the family, the lack of options to develop a life project, high expectations created by armed groups, lack of access to the educational system, domestic violence and wrong models of conflict resolution.

For the first stage of prevention strategy, six departments have been selected: Huila, Cauca, Chocó, Putumayo, Santander and Valle del Cauca; The strategy have been already presented in Huila and Cauca. municipalities, implementing partners, and coordination mechanisms are being defined.

In Cauca, where the first phase of the Program is ending, an evaluation with the beneficiaries and the involved agencies have been programmed, and a workshop to plan the second phase is going to be held with Governorship's officials. In Choco, the first phase of the program its being evaluated and the second phase is being programmed with the Human Rights Ombudsman Office.

1. Community and Children Participation

Listening to the children and youngsters is key in the prevention strategy. To that effect, we invited them to create a *risk map*, that identifies the conditions that lead them to recruitment and those that keep them away from it. There is a preliminary proposal to develop this task, that is being validated with a group of

demobilized youths. This proposal includes designing and distributing pedagogical material to carry out workshops with children and youths from the communities.

2. Awareness Raising

The objective is to inform and raise awareness about children recruitment. This would involve parents, children and civil society organizations. It also would focus on showing the recruitment as a violation of children's rights, the position of the international community, and the government duties to prevent this situation. Terms of Reference have been drafted to contract the design of an awareness raising campaign with national, regional and local coverage.

This campaign will be broadcasted on radio programs, using a national net of community radio stations. One of the alternatives being considered is the UN radio program. There have been negotiations with the Ministry of Culture to support a coexistence project with children and youngsters to promote and develop communicative and cultural activities through the radio. Radio scripts are based on testimonies of demobilized youngsters. This testimonies will be also used as support material for risk mapping activities.

3. Public Policies Promotion

To introduce child recruitment prevention on the agendas of relevant public agencies, the Program is promoting round tables to exchange experiences of work with youngsters. This discussions have involved UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC, WHO and PAHO, agencies that give technical and financial support to government agencies.

We have also established a relation with IPEC - ILO, to coordinate actions undertaken for both organizations to prevent and eradicate the recruitment of children from armed groups. The IPEC have supported the Colombian government since 1996. Currently they are drafting a proposal with ICBF and the *Universidad Nacional* to prevent the child recruitment.

4. Technical Assistance

This component involves assistance on different areas: education, creative spending of free time, community and family coexistence, and income generation. The emphasis on each area, will be given by the results of the *risk mapping* of each zone.

VIII. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

1. Legal Standing for Ex-Combatant Children (*Ruta Jurídica*)

During this quarter, 212 Public officials (Judges, Family and Public Defendants) were trained and 10 workshops were carried out. Five more workshops are programmed to be held in July, Pasto, Cali, Pereira, Medellín and Ibagué.

Table 15: # of Officials trained

PLACE	# OF OFFICIALS TRAINED
Santa Marta	18
Cartagena	32
Bogotá	34
Bogotá	50
Bucaramanga	36
Neiva	23
	19
Total	212

2. Publications

During this quarter, 1,000 posters of the *Ruta Jurídica* were published. They show the steps to be followed, according to the new legislation, law 782/2002 and Decree 418/2003. An additional updating sheet was designed, printed and included in the current pamphlet of the *Ruta Jurídica* to be distributed among the participants of the workshops (See Annex).

IX. LESSONS LEARNED

The most relevant lessons learned during the last quarter were related to the *massive demobilization*. Some of them were:

1. It is necessary to have an contingency plan updated, with potential partners previously identified and trained on Program's guidelines and methodologies, and prepared to receive a massive demobilization of kids.
2. We must speed up contacts, family meetings, and recreational and cultural activities.
3. Regarding health, better coordination, with the National Health System agencies is necessary.
4. In the *education component* the main lessons were:
5. Effectiveness of the centers' educational proposal depend on the accompaniment given to them.
6. Education proposals, cannot be designed nor implemented without coordination with income generation projects and strategies.
7. Centers can maximize their effectiveness as long as they open up and take the opportunities given by the local support safety nets
8. The education component should support different aspects of the youth and should go beyond assuring schooling alternatives.
9. In the area of *Income Generation* and *employment* the learned lessons are:
10. Youngsters must began earlier their training processes so they can obtain higher labor skills and a successful social reintegration.
11. Institutional strengthening of the Centers is necessary specifically for vocational training and income generation projects.
12. Regarding the *prevention* component lessons learned are:
13. The program identified the relevance of producing human rights promotion materials on the languages spoken by the targeted indigenous communities.

X. WORK PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

1. Organize the transition to adjust the Program to the new phase.
2. Design a psychosocial assistance model, involving characterization of the youngsters, Program's guidelines and a family meetings and reintegration.
3. Validate the Program's Monitoring and evaluation system.
4. Build guidelines and the assistance criteria to be implemented at the Referral Centers.
5. Advance on the formulation of an educational public policy that concerns youths access to formal education. This must be developed as a join effort with the Ministry of Education and ICBF.
6. Develop a methodology to introduce the incoming youth to the income generation route, as well as to the commitments and requirements to have access to the benefits.
7. Continue exploring alternatives to involve the private sector in the Program to support and co-finance income generation projects.
8. Design an awareness raising strategy to prevention child recruitment from the armed groups.
9. Design a methodology to guarantee children's participation on the risk mapping activity.

FICHA TÉCNICA # 1

Nombre del Proyecto	Reintegración productiva y empleabilidad en el sector de servicios feriales en la ciudad de Medellín		
Estrategia	Reintegración productiva y empleabilidad	Beneficiarios Directos	25
Nombre del operador	Marketing de Ideas	Beneficiarios Indirectos	
Ubicación	Medellín (Antioquia)	Cobertura	Medellín y área metropolitana
Contratante	OIM		
Contribución del Programa		US\$ 15,600	
Contrapartida		US\$ 0.0	
Duración del Convenio		3 meses	
Fecha de inicio		29/04/03	
Fecha de terminación		28/07/03	
Descripción General: Empleo y proyección productiva como espacio asociativo. Desarrollo de habilidades, conocimientos y destrezas relacionadas con la logística y atención de eventos feriales, facilitando la reintegración a la actividad productiva.			
Status: Se ha terminado el proceso académico y se gradúan los jóvenes el próximo 17 de julio. Se inicia la fase 2 de reintegración productiva, con la formalización de un espacio empresarial asociativo.			
Dificultades: Vinculación de mayor número de empresarios para contratar estos servicios. Falta de capacidad de gestión autónoma de los jóvenes vinculados al programa.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 2

Nombre del Proyecto	Panadería		
Estrategia	Reintegración productiva y empleabilidad	Beneficiarios Directos	10
Nombre del operador	Corporación Macondo	Beneficiarios Indirectos	
Ubicación	Chía (Cundinamarca)	Cobertura	Chía, Cota, Bogotá
Contratante	OIM		
Contribución del Programa	US\$ 6,648		
Contrapartida	US\$ 0.0		
Duración del Convenio	8 meses		
Fecha de inicio	29/04/03		
Fecha de terminación	25/12/03		
Descripción General: Generación de empleo e reintegración a la actividad productiva a través de la fabricación y comercialización de artículos de panadería y pizzería. Se realizará a través de cursos vocacionales para el desarrollo de habilidades y del montaje de un espacio productivo, como espacio de práctica empresarial.			
Status: Se inició la fase de montaje con la compra de los equipos, adecuación de instalaciones y promoción de los cursos vocacionales.			
Dificultades: Las casas de atención, que tenía a cargo la institución operadora se cerraron y se trasformó la casa en Centro de incubación de iniciativas productivas productivas (CIP). Esto generó retrasos en el cronograma de montaje.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 3

Nombre del Proyecto	Artesanías y cerámicas		
Estrategia	Reintegración productiva y empleabilidad	Beneficiarios Directos	8
Nombre del operador	Corporación Macondo	Beneficiarios Indirectos	
Ubicación	Chía (Cundinamarca)	Cobertura	Chia, Cota, Bogotá
Contratante	OIM		
Contribución del Programa		US\$ 5,696	
Contrapartida		US\$ 0.0	
Duración del Convenio		8 meses	
Fecha de inicio		29/04/03	
Fecha de terminación		25/12/03	
Descripción General: Generación de empleo e reintegración a la actividad productiva a través de la fabricación y comercialización de artículos de artesanías y cerámica. Se realizará a través de cursos vocacionales para el desarrollo de habilidades manuales y técnicas, y de práctica empresarial dentro del espacio productivo.			
Status: Se inició la fase de montaje con la compra de los equipos, adecuación de instalaciones y promoción de los cursos vocacionales.			
Dificultades: Las casas de atención, que tenía a cargo la institución operadora se cerraron, y se transformó la casa en Centro de incubación de iniciativas productivas (CIP). Esto generó retrasos en el cronograma de montaje.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 4

Nombre del Proyecto	Casting Joyería		
Estrategia	Reintegración productiva y empleabilidad	Beneficiarios Directos	20
Nombre del operador	Escuela Taller Casting	Beneficiarios Indirectos	
Ubicación	Bogotá (Cundinamarca)	Cobertura	Bogotá
Contratante	OIM		
Contribución del Programa		US\$ 12,687	
Contrapartida		US\$ 0.0	
Duración del Convenio		8 meses	
Fecha de inicio		29/04/03	
Fecha de terminación		25/12/03	
Descripción General: Generación de empleo e reintegración a la actividad productiva a través de la fabricación y comercialización de joyas. Se realizará a través de cursos vocacionales para el desarrollo de habilidades manuales y técnicas, así como el desarrollo de competencias comerciales.			
Status: Los jóvenes han recibido mas de un 70% de la capacitación.			
Dificultades: De tipo administrativo y de seguimiento con la institución operadora, lo que genera la búsqueda de otros operadores para el montaje del proyecto productivo.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 5

Nombre del Proyecto	Restaurante-café cultural		
Estrategia	Reintegración productiva y empleabilidad	Beneficiarios Directos	10
Nombre del operador	Corporación Macondo	Beneficiarios Indirectos	
Ubicación	Chía (Cundinamarca)	Cobertura	Chía, Cota, Bogotá
Contratante	OIM		
Contribución del Programa		US\$ 10,345	
Contrapartida		US\$ 0.0	
Duración del Convenio		8 meses	
Fecha de inicio		29/04/03	
Fecha de terminación		25/12/03	
Descripción General: Generación de empleo e reintegración a la actividad productiva a través del montaje de un restaurante-café cultural. Se realizará a través de cursos vocacionales para el desarrollo de habilidades manuales y técnicas, y de práctica empresarial dentro del espacio productivo.			
Status: Se inicio la fase de montaje con la compra de los equipos, adecuación de instalaciones y promoción de los cursos vocacionales.			
Dificultades: Las casas de atención, que tenía a cargo la institución operadora se cerraron, y se trasformó la casa en Centro de incubación, y de iniciativas productivas productivas CIP. Esto generó retrasos en el cronograma de montaje.			


FICHA TÉCNICA # 6

Nombre del Proyecto	Proyecto de reunificación familiar para el montaje de la cafetería Luna		
Estrategia	Prevención y reintegración productiva y empleabilidad	Beneficiarios Directos	5
Nombre del operador	Hector Arango	Beneficiarios Indirectos	
Ubicación	Líbano (Tolima)	Cobertura	Líbano
Contratante	OIM		
Contribución del Programa		US\$ 1,724	
Contrapartida		US\$ 0.0	
Duración del Convenio		3 meses	
Fecha de inicio		25/06/03	
Fecha de terminación		23/09/03	
Descripción General: Montaje de una cafetería-restaurant, ubicada en el Líbano, donde se presta el servicio de desayuno y almuerzos y otras opciones complementarias, como venta de empanadas, pasteles, tortas, gaseosas, refrescos, etc.			
Status: Se ha iniciado el proyecto, con una primera gestión del beneficiario para ubicar y montar el negocio.			
Dificultades: Se han presentado dificultades, especialmente de comunicación con el beneficiario, dada la lejanía del proyecto.			


FICHA TÉCNICA # 7

Nombre del Proyecto	Proyecto de reintegración productiva y empleabilidad para el montaje de un hogar de paso ángeles de la luz		
Estrategia		Beneficiarios Directos	4
Nombre del operador	Liliana Arias	Beneficiarios Indirectos	
Ubicación	Bogotá (Cundinamarca)	Cobertura	Cundinamarca
Contratante	OIM		
Contribución del Programa		US\$ 3,564	
Contrapartida		US\$ 1,724	
Duración del Convenio		4 meses	
Fecha de inicio		25/06/03	
Fecha de terminación		23/10/03	
Descripción General: Montaje de un hogar de paso, con una capacidad de atención de 30 personas, dentro del esquema de atención del Programa de Rereintegración del Ministerio del Interior. Este esquema incluye el servicio de hospedaje, suministro de kit básico de aseo personal, alimentación y auxilio de trasporte mensual.			
Status: Se ha iniciado el proceso de montaje y a la fecha les han contratado 21 cupos con el programa de reinsertados, lo que garantiza su ejecución exitosa.			
Dificultades: No hay hasta el momento.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 8

Nombre del Proyecto	Formación, capacitación y programas de restablecimiento socioeconómico para líderes jóvenes indígenas y Afro-Colombianos desvinculados del conflicto armado y en riesgo de ser reclutados en el Departamento del Chocó.		
Estrategia	Prevención e Reintegración Social	Beneficiarios Directos	468 niños, niñas y jóvenes
Nombre del Operador	Defensoría del Pueblo	Beneficiarios Indirectos	2,340 familiares y maestros
Ubicación	Chocó (Quibdo)	Cobertura	Municipios de Carmen del Atrato, Alto Baudó, Istmina y Tadó.
Contratante	OIM		
Contribución del Programa		US\$ 71,356	
Contrapartida		US\$ 23,303	
Duración del Convenio		15 Meses	
Fecha de iniciación		Septiembre de 2002	
Fecha de terminación		Diciembre de 2003	
Descripción General: Este proyecto esta dirigido a Jóvenes Indígenas y Afro-Colombianos desvinculados del conflicto armado y en riesgo. Está enmarcado en las estrategias de: <u>Prevención</u> , mediante formación y capacitación en Derechos Humanos, Derecho Internacional Humanitario, Ley 70/93 y Legislación Indígena, que les permitan entender cuales son los derechos y deberes como miembros de la sociedad colombiana y estén en capacidad de replicar sus conocimientos con los demás miembros de sus comunidades. <u>Reintegración Socio-económica</u> , mediante la puesta en marcha de proyectos productivos que permitan el restablecimiento social y económico de los jóvenes beneficiarios de los mismos, partiendo de un proceso de capacitación en formas asociativas de trabajo con visión empresarial, técnicas de siembra, cosecha, producción y mercadeo de los productos, normas básicas de contabilidad, aporte de la mano de obra para los procesos de construcción de las obras físicas de los proyectos, apuntando a que los Jóvenes accedan a ingresos generados por los proyectos y de esta manera mejoren su calidad de vida y la de sus familias, constituyendo una oportunidad real para darle un mejor rumbo a sus vidas y no caer en las propuestas de los grupos al margen de la Ley.			
			
Logros: <u>En la estrategia de Prevención:</u> se han realizado en el trimestre 12 talleres en DH, DIH y Ley 70/93, a 288 niños, niñas y jóvenes de comunidades Afro-Colombianas de los municipios de Istmina (Colegio Agropecuario San Pío X) y Tadó-corregimiento de Playa de Oro (Colegio Agropecuario Nuestra Señora de Fátima), así mismo, se aprobó la Construcción y Dotación de Dos (2) Tambo Escuelas en la comunidad indígena de Biakirudé municipio de Alto Baudó para facilitar el mejoramiento de la calidad de la educación y resistencia pacífica a la situación de conflicto de 75 niños y niñas de la comunidad. <u>En la estrategia de Reintegración Socioeconómica:</u> Se aprobaron en el trimestre cuatro (4) propuestas productivas, que benefician a 324 niños y jóvenes Afro-Colombianos e indígenas de los municipios de Istmina (Colegio San Pío X), Tadó (Colegio NSF) y Carmen de Atrato, todos se encuentran en etapa inicial de ejecución.			
Dificultades: Orden público y dificultades en el proceso de contratación y adquisición de materiales para desarrollo de los proyectos.			


FICHA TÉCNICA # 9

Nombre del Proyecto	Alternativas de Vida para Niños, Niñas, Jóvenes Desvinculados del Conflicto Armado		
Estrategia	Prevención e Reintegración Social	Beneficiarios Directos	93
Nombre del operador	Gobernación del Cauca	Beneficiarios Indirectos	465
Ubicación	Departamento del Cauca	Cobertura	Municipios de Piendamó, Caldono, Caloto y Sotará
Contratante		OIM	
Contribución del Programa		US\$ 155,888	
Contrapartida		US\$ 0.0	
Duración del Convenio		14 meses	
Fecha de iniciación		Mayo 30 de 2002	
Fecha de terminación		31 de julio de 2003	
Descripción General: Las comunidades indígenas y Afro-descendientes del departamento del Cauca han sufrido y vienen sufriendo las consecuencias del conflicto armado que se vive en Colombia, afectando su cultura y autonomía. La población civil ha sido afectada por los actores armados en masacres, secuestros, bombardeos, fumigaciones, violaciones al DIH, ocupación de territorios, usurpación de la autoridad indígena, reclutamientos forzosos, persecución, asesinatos y en general violaciones de los derechos humanos.			
<div><div></div><div><p>La zona norte y sur del departamento han sido especialmente afectadas hecho que genera en sus habitantes deseos de venganza, rabia, impotencia, desplazamientos masivos, que terminan por inducir a los jóvenes y niños a repetir los esquemas violentos que atentan contra la integridad de los Caucaños.</p><p>El programa se ha ejecutado a través de un convenio suscrito con la gobernación departamental y tiene un énfasis de carácter preventivo. Ha desarrollado un componente de reintegración económica, un componente de formación y capacitación en derechos humanos y derecho internacional humanitario, y un componente de legislación.</p></div></div>			
Logros: En el componente preventivo, se diseñó y difundió una propuesta pedagógica para educación en Derechos Humanos en los siguientes municipios del departamento: El Tambo, Silvia, Puracé, Patía, Santander y Popayán, con rectores de colegios; Alto del Rey, La Milagrosa, la Arboleda y Piagua, con organizaciones juveniles; y con Casa de la Juventud, grupos Scout y Personerías Municipales, en El Tambo. Las actividades realizadas permitieron dar a conocer la propuesta y vincular otros colegios al proyecto, así como conocer un diagnóstico preliminar del trabajo que desde las instituciones se realiza en los temas de DH y DIH y la situación de los jóvenes frente a los grupos armados. En relación con el <u>tema jurídico</u> se realizó la diagramación del texto guía jurídica “Caminos de Autonomía”. En cuanto al componente de generación de ingresos, se alcanzaron los siguientes logros: se terminó la instalación total de los proyectos, se ejecutó el 98% de los recursos, se está comercializando el producto del proyecto cerdo ceba, se inició la producción de mora orgánica; se inició la producción de huevos en Río Blanco y la comercialización en Caldono; la ampliación y fortalecimiento de la tienda en Guachené; se terminó la primera fase de grabación del CD del grupo de música y queda pendiente el prensado de este material; se grabó material audiovisual para la producción de video sobre el programa y se realizó una primera evaluación de la ejecución del programa en el último Comité Técnico.			
Dificultades: Se registran dos principales dificultades: La situación de orden público en el departamento, que obstaculiza los desplazamientos para prestar asistencia técnica a los proyectos; y problemas relacionados con los costos de los insumos como el caso del alza en los costos de los proyectos con cerdos y gallinas ponedoras, lo cual redundo en dificultades para la comercialización de los productos.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 10

Nombre del Proyecto	Hogar José		
Fase de atención	Hogar de Atención Transitoria		
Estrategia	Protección	# Cupos	25 mes
Nombre del Operador	Enseñame a Pescar	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	78
Ubicación	Bogotá (Cundinamarca)		
Contratante	ICBF Regional Bogotá		
Duración del Convenio	13 Meses		
Aporte OIM	US\$ 1,351		
Fecha de Inicio	Mayo 1 de 2002		
Fecha de Terminación	Junio 30 de 2003		
Descripción General En el trimestre Hogar José atendió a 99 jóvenes, de los cuales 78 ingresaron en el período. 53 hombres y 25 mujeres, la mayoría con una edad promedio de 16 a 17 años. El 56% con un nivel de escolaridad de básica primaria; lo que demuestra una mayor preparación escolar de los jóvenes que ingresaron en el período con relación al anterior. Otro dato relevante fue el aumento de jóvenes que ingresaron al programa, provenientes del grupo armado de las autodefensas, que respecto el trimestre anterior, subió en un 300%. Salieron del hogar 72 jóvenes, de los cuales el 83% continuaron el proceso en el Programa trasladados a la segunda etapa Centros de Atención Especializada, un 11% a instituciones de protección, y 5% se evadieron del hogar. Debido a la entrega de un alto número de jóvenes de las autodefensas, el hogar focalizó la atención en el período, en la recepción y acogida del nuevo grupo, en la implementación de valoraciones en todas las áreas y preparación de salida a los muchachos que ya estaban en el hogar. Cabe anotar que fue la primera vez que el hogar recibía un número de jóvenes alto, puesto que lo regular es el ingreso de niños /as individualmente o máximo de 2 –3 personas. En el área de salud se realizaron las mayores acciones, dada la detección de diversas infecciones y enfermedades con las que llegaron: malaria, leishmaniasis, infecciones genito-urinarias, enfermedades pulmonares. El hogar contó con el apoyo de un profesional en el área de enfermería quien asistió a los jóvenes. Se continuó asistencia de los jóvenes en Profamilia en los servicios prestados. En el área de educativa, se incorporó al hogar la propuesta de la institución CAFAM, en actividades como nivelación académica, inducción y preparación a los jóvenes para aprestamiento de materias académicas y hábitos de estudios, y valoración de los jóvenes en competencias básicas. Con relación a la documentación de los jóvenes, 10 de 27 obtuvieron su registro civil.			
Logros: Atendidos 99 niños, niñas y jóvenes. Desarrollado plan de acogida y recepción al grupo de jóvenes de las AUC. Priorizado tema de salud de jóvenes enfermos, remisión al hospital. Brindada atención óptima, Se inició ejecución de la propuesta pedagógica de CAFAM. Bajo porcentaje de evasiones			
Dificultades: Salud precaria de los jóvenes que ingresaron en el último período.			


FICHA TÉCNICA # 11

Nombre del Proyecto	Hogar Luna		
Fase de atención	Hogar de Atención Transitoria		
Estrategia	Protección	# Cupos	20
Nombre del Operador	Punto de Luz	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	80
Ubicación	Bogotá (Cundinamarca)		
Contratante	OIM		
Duración del Convenio	1 año y 13 días		
Aporte OIM	US\$ 58,851		
Fecha de Inicio	Junio 17 de 2002		
Fecha de Terminación	Junio 30 de 2003		
Descripción General			
En el trimestre Hogar Luna atendió a 80 jóvenes, de los cuales 61 ingresaron en el período. Comparado con el período anterior aumentó en un 100% el número de jóvenes nuevos.			
De los jóvenes que ingresaron 51 fueron hombres y 10 mujeres, la mayoría con una edad de 17 (48%); el 33% con un nivel de escolaridad de primero y segundo de primaria y el 22% de cuarto y quinto de primaria. El número de jóvenes proveniente del grupo armado AUC, aumentó en un 300%.			
En el período se desarrollaron diversas actividades con los jóvenes del hogar, en distintas campos. En el área pedagógica se implementó propuesta de CAFAM, logrando ubicar el nivel académico de cada joven, afianzarlos en las habilidades de lecto – escritura, y desarrollo motriz.			
<div></div> <p>Se apoyó esta área en actividades de terapia ocupacional y cultural como macramé, calado en madera – pirograbado y elaboración de portarretratos, salidas a la biblioteca Francisco de Paula Santander, edición de un cortometraje y salidas a parques de la ciudad como Jardín Botánico, salitre mágico, el planetario entre otros.</p> <p>En el área de salud, Profamilia realizó el 100% de las valoraciones médicas, mediante la estrategia de las brigadas de salud. El 90% de los jóvenes se encontró con estado nutricional eutrófico.</p> <p>Como evento especial se celebró en el mes de junio la celebración del primer año del hogar. En esa ocasión los jóvenes participaron de actividades culturales, deportivas y de una lunada acompañada de poesía y un grupo musical.</p> <p>Respecto la obtención de documentos de identidad de los jóvenes, de 27 de ellos, se identificó la consecución de registros civiles en 12. Es decir un 44%.</p>			
Logros: 61 jóvenes recibidos en el trimestre. Atendidos 90 jóvenes en el período. Puesta en ejecución la propuesta pedagógica de CAFAM. Desarrollado programa cultural – recreativo. Desarrollados talleres de educación sexual con Profamilia.			
Dificultades: Situación crítica de salud en la mayoría de los jóvenes.			

FICHA TÉCNICA #12

Nombre del Proyecto	Hogar Claret		
Fase de atención	Hogar de Atención Transitoria		
Estrategia	Protección	# Cupos	25 mes
Nombre del Operador	Hogares Claret	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	14
Ubicación	Medellín (Antioquia)		
Contratante	ICBF Regional Medellín		
Duración del Convenio			11 meses
Aporte OIM			US\$ 9,197
Fecha de Inicio			Junio 27 de 2003
Fecha de Terminación			Mayo 31 de 2004
Descripción General			
Se abrió un hogar de tránsito en la ciudad de Medellín, con la fundación Hogares Claret, respondiendo a la necesidad de tener un hogar de emergencia en la región, dado a nivel nacional es la zona de mayor desvinculación de menores de edad de los grupos armados.			
			
Esto implicó acciones de identificación del operador, montaje y equipamiento de la casa, traslado y ubicación de los jóvenes, e inducción al equipo de profesionales a cargo del proceso pedagógico con los jóvenes.			
El hogar recibió a 14 jóvenes, todos provenientes del grupo armado AUC, entregados en el marco de la negociación política con el gobierno.			
El recibimiento de los jóvenes fue difícil, así como, el ajuste de los jóvenes a la institución, debido a que traían ideas erróneas sobre o que recibirían en el Programa, como es el traslado de familias y vivienda para éstas. Esto incidió para que 2 jóvenes se fueran de la institución.			
De los 14 jóvenes que llegaron, 10 son de género masculino, y 4 femenino. El 71% con una edad de 16 y 17 años, con un nivel de escolaridad de 50% en primaria y 50% en secundaria.			
Logros:			
Abierto un hogar de Tránsito en la región. 14 jóvenes recibidos.			
Dificultades:			
Evasión de 2 jóvenes.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 13

Nombre del Proyecto	Hogar Shalom		
Fase de atención	Hogar de Atención Transitoria		
Estrategia	Protección	# Cupo	25 mes
Nombre del Operador	Asociación Cristiana Juvenil (ACJ)	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	25
Ubicación	Bogotá (Cundinamarca)		
Contratante	ICBF Regional Bogotá		
Duración del Convenio			11 Meses
Aporte OIM			US\$ 1,121
Fecha de Inicio			Junio 14 de 2003
Fecha de Terminación			Mayo 31 de 2004
Descripción General Se abrió un nuevo hogar de tránsito en la ciudad de Bogotá, con ACJ, como respuesta en la necesidad de cobertura de atención y recepción a más jóvenes desvinculados del conflicto. Con la apertura de este nuevo hogar se amplió la cobertura para 25 jóvenes.			
<div></div> <div>Las acciones estuvieron centradas en inducción al equipo operador, montaje y equipamiento de la casa, ubicación de los jóvenes, e inicio de actividades de valoración y acogida.</div> <div>El hogar recibió a 25 jóvenes, todos provenientes del grupo armado AUC, entregados en el marco de la negociación política con el gobierno. 20 de género masculino y 5 femenino. Con edades entre los 16 – 17 años.</div> <div>En el área pedagógica se inició una propuesta de nivelación escolar con CAFAM.</div>			
Logros: Abierto un nuevo hogar de Tránsito en la región. 25 jóvenes. Iniciado proyecto pedagógico con CAFAM.			
Dificultades: Manejo de acuerdos con los jóvenes; quines se mostraron resistentes al proceso.			

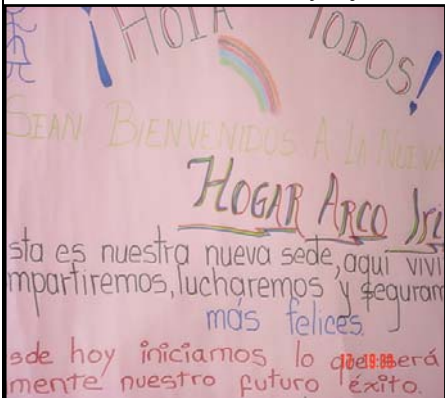
FICHA TÉCNICA # 14

Nombre del Proyecto	CAE Puertas Abiertas		
Fase de atención	Centro de Atención Especializada		
Estrategia	Atención	# Cupos	25
Nombre del Operador	Fundación Don Bosco	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	29
Ubicación	Santiago de Cali (Valle del Cauca)		
Contratante	OIM		
Duración del Convenio	1 año siete meses y 28 días.		
Aporte OIM	US\$ 101,291		
Fecha de Inicio	Noviembre 2 de 2001		
Fecha de Terminación	Junio 30 de 2003		
Descripción General			
En el trimestre Puertas Abiertas atendió a 29 jóvenes; de los cuales 10 ingresaron en el período, 7 de género masculino, y 3 femenino 4 de 15 años, 3 de 16 y 3 de 17. Todos provenientes de grupos armados de la guerrilla FARC y ELN; ninguno de las autodefensas.			
			
Durante el trimestre se presentaron algunos cambios con el CAE, uno de ellos fue la ampliación de cupos de 20 a 25, lo que implicó mayor cobertura, y dos el ICBF tomó el 80% del contrato con Don Bosco para el cubrimiento de 20 cupos, y OIM de 5, lo que generó una mayor cobertura del ICBF en el proyecto, y destinación de los recursos. A partir de Julio 1 se espera el aporte del ICBF del 100% de los recursos. En el trabajo con los jóvenes, se logró estabilizar el grupo de las jóvenes, quienes se vieron motivados y con participación activa en un proyecto nuevo de capacitación en peluquería y belleza.			
En el caso de los jóvenes se continuaron su capacitación 2 jóvenes en corte y confección, 14 en ebanistería, 5 en mecánica automotriz y 1 en electricidad. Otro de los logros fue la vinculación y buenas recomendaciones de 4 jóvenes en las pasantías empresariales que iniciaron. A nivel cultural pedagógico, 5 jóvenes se vincularon a los proyectos de pastoral juvenil que dinamiza Don Bosco. 1 joven se vinculó como voluntario al zoológico de Cali. En el área pedagógica – académica 9 jóvenes continuaron en nivelación, 3 continuaron estudios en primaria, 2 bachillerato, y 3 jóvenes que aún no se han vinculado. En el área de salud, los jóvenes cuentan con carta del ICBF, para ser atendidos en el hospital o centros de Salud. Ningún joven está sisbenizado. 4 jóvenes salieron del CAE en el trimestre, 1 pasó a Casas Juveniles, y 3 a instituciones de protección del ICBF.			
Respecto a la documentación, 15 de 24 jóvenes cuenta con registro civil.			
Logros:			
Atendidos 29 jóvenes en el período.			
Continuado el proceso educativo de 14 jóvenes.			
Continuadas pasantías empresariales de 5 jóvenes.			
63% de los jóvenes cuenta con registro civil.			
Dificultades:			
Consumo temporal de sustancias psicoactivas en algunos jóvenes.			
3 jóvenes del CAE aún no se han vinculado al sistema escolar por poca motivación e interés.			
Ningún joven se encuentra sisbenizado.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 15

Nombre del Proyecto	CAE La Florida		
Fase de atención	Centro de Atención Especializada		
Estrategia	Atención	# Cupos	20
Nombre del Operador	Fundación Don Bosco	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	35
Ubicación	Medellín (Antioquia)		
Contratante	OIM		
Duración del Convenio			3 meses
Aporte OIM			US\$ 13,218
Fecha de Inicio			Mayo de 2003
Fecha de Terminación			Junio 30 de 2003
Descripción General			
<p>En el trimestre se inició la atención de los jóvenes en la institución Don Bosco, en el CAE La Florida.</p> <p>El número de jóvenes atendidos en la institución fue de 34, todos de género masculino, como fue acordado con Don Bosco quien colocó como condición solo brindar atención ahombres adolescentes y niños en una primera fase.</p> <p>Dado la apertura del CAE, las acciones a principios de mayo, se focalizaron en el recibimiento ya acogida de los jóvenes, en la construcción del manual de convivencia y adaptación de la institución e inicio de proyectos.</p> <p>En el mes de junio los jóvenes se incorporaron a los talleres de capacitación desarrollados por Don Bosco, en las áreas de mecánica, artes gráficas, corte y confección, ebanistería y electricidad.</p> <p>A nivel educativo los jóvenes 2 están vinculados al colegio sufragio bachillerato 6 y 19 en primaria. Todos los días van a colegio en horas de la noche.</p> <p>En el área de salud 28 jóvenes que permanecieron en el CAE fueron sisbenizados.</p> <p>Se realizaron 10 encuentros familiares de jóvenes quienes hubo la posibilidad de establecer rápidamente contacto con sus familias y que por vivir cerca lograron movilizarse.</p> <p>De 22 jóvenes, 10 cuentan con registro civil.</p>			
Logros			
<p>Atendidos 35 jóvenes en el período.</p> <p>Vinculados todos los jóvenes a proceso de capacitación técnica.</p> <p>Realizados 10 encuentros familiares.</p> <p>Obtenido 100% de cubrimiento en salud para los jóvenes.</p> <p>Obtenido el 45% de registros civiles de 22 jóvenes.</p>			
Dificultades:			
<p>Evasión de 5 jóvenes.</p>			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 16

Nombre del Proyecto	CAE Arco Iris		
Fase de atención	Centro de Atención Especializada		
Estrategia	Atención	# Cupos	20
Nombre del Operador	Punto de Luz	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	29
Ubicación	Bogotá (Cundinamarca)		
Contratante	ICBF Regional Bogotá		
Duración del Convenio	1 año y medio.		
Aporte OIM	US\$ 0		
Fecha de Inicio	Enero 1 de 2002		
Fecha de Terminación	Junio 30 de 2003		
Descripción General <p>En el trimestre cae Arco Iris atendió a 29 jóvenes, de los cuales 6 ingresaron en el período, todos de género masculino. Con edades entre los 15 y los 17 años. 5 del grupo armado FARC y 1 de las autodefensas.</p> <p>En el trimestre salieron del CAE 6 jóvenes, 2 reintegrados con sus familias, 1 a casas juveniles, 2 fueron trasladados a CAEs y 1 joven se evadió de la institución.</p>			
 <p>Respecto las actividades desarrolladas, se continuaron las actividades y ciclos académicos en el colegio ICETI.</p> <p>En el área vocacional productiva, se logró la vinculación de 6 jóvenes a puestos de trabajo en secretariado, mensajería y en panadería. Se inició la ejecución de un proyecto de panadería, en el cual participan los jóvenes y se realizan ventas de autoconsumo y a personas de la zona. Continuaron los talleres en joyería y velas.</p> <p>En el área de salud, los 25 jóvenes que permanecieron en el hogar, todos fueron sisbenizados.</p>			
Logros: 6 jóvenes nuevos fueron recibidos en el CAE, en el período. Atendidos 29 jóvenes en el trimestre. Continuados ciclos educativos de los jóvenes en el sistema escolar. Desarrollados cursos de capacitación vocacional en velas y cerámica. Creada panadería dentro de la casa. Vinculados 6 jóvenes a puestos de empleo. Reintegrado con su familia 1 joven. 100% de los jóvenes sisbenizados. 72% de los jóvenes cuenta con registro civil.			
Dificultades: La institución desearía contar con mayores recursos para potenciar la panadería como microempresa.			


FICHA TÉCNICA # 17

Nombre del Proyecto	CAE Buendía		
Fase de atención	Centro de Atención Especializada		
Estrategia	Atención	# Cupos	20
Nombre del Operador	Macondo	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	27
Ubicación	Chía (Cundinamarca)		
Contratante	ICBF Regional Bogotá 50% - OIM 50%		
Duración del Convenio	2 años		
Aporte OIM	US\$ 126,327		
Fecha de Inicio	Julio 5 de 2001		
Fecha de Terminación	Junio 30 de 2003		
Descripción General			
En el trimestre Buendía atendió a 27 jóvenes, de los cuales 7 ingresaron en el período.			
De los 7 jóvenes que ingresaron, 5 son de género masculino y 2 femenino. Más del 50% con una edad entre 16 y 17 años. Con un nivel de escolaridad de básica primaria, aunque 3 jóvenes con nivel educativo de bachillerato. 1 joven sin escolaridad.			
Salieron del CAE en el trimestre 7 jóvenes, 1 a otro CAE, 1 a reintegración, 1 joven se evadió y 4 salieron a instituciones de protección.			
El trabajo del trimestre se centró en la vinculación de los jóvenes a espacios comunitarios, culturales, deportivos, y de trabajo grupal en proyectos universitarios de tipo espiritual – reflexivo, de análisis del eje político.			
Terminando el trimestre, ICBF canceló el contrato con Buendía, debido a que no pasaron la evaluación hecha por el ICBF. Los jóvenes fueron trasladados a otra institución nueva, VIDE, ubicada en el mismo municipio de Chía donde funcionaba Buendía.			
En el área de salud, todos los jóvenes fueron sisbenizados.			
En el área pedagógica, los jóvenes continuaron su proceso educativo con la propuesta de Santo Tomás. A finalizar agosto culminarán sus niveles educativos emprendidos este semestre.			
Logros:			
Atendidos 27 jóvenes en el trimestre.			
Continuado proceso educativo.			
Fortalecido red comunitaria municipio de Chía.			
100% de los jóvenes sisbenizados.			
79% de los jóvenes con registro civil.			
Dificultades:			
Cierre de la institución Junio 30.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 18

Nombre del Proyecto	CAE Melquíades		
Fase de atención	Centro de Atención Especializada		
Estrategia	Atención	# Cupos	20
Nombre del Operador	Macondo	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	29
Ubicación	Tenjo (Cundinamarca)		
Contratante	ICBF Regional Bogotá		
Duración del Convenio	1 año		
Aporte OIM	US\$ 0		
Fecha de Inicio	Enero 1 de 2002		
Fecha de Terminación	Junio 30 de 2003		
Descripción General En el trimestre, CAE Melquíades atendió a 29 jóvenes, de los cuales 4 ingresaron en el trimestre: 3 hombres, y 1 mujer. 3 de 16 años, y uno de 15 años. 3 con un nivel de escolaridad de bachillerato, y 1 en primaria. En el período, el CAE fue trasladado del municipio de Tenjo a la ciudad de Bogotá. Esto implicó que los proyectos de granja pequeña auto sostenible y algunas especies menores culminaran, y se iniciara gestión interinstitucional y de creación de redes en la ciudad de Bogotá. El motivo del traslado de ubicación respondió al cierre del contrato del CAE con la regional Cundinamarca del ICBF. Sin embargo, al finalizar el período el ICBF terminó el contrato en forma unilateral. Los jóvenes fueron trasladados a otra institución, llamada Pasos del Orinoco.			
Logros: Atendidos 29 jóvenes en el trimestre.			
Dificultades: Cambio de domicilio de la casa impidió continuar acciones emprendidas. Cierre de la institución al finalizar el período.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 19

Nombre del Proyecto	Benposta		
Fase de atención	Hogar de Protección		
Estrategia	Atención	# Cupos	20
Nombre del Operador	Benposta Nación de Muchachos	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	36
Ubicación	Bogotá (Cundinamarca)		
Contratante	ICBF Regional Meta – OIM		
Duración del Convenio	8 meses.		
Aporte OIM	US\$ 36,994		
Fecha de Inicio	11 de septiembre de 2002		
Fecha de Terminación	Junio 30 de 2003		
Descripción General			
<p>En el trimestre, Benposta atendió a 36 jóvenes, de los cuales 6 ingresaron en el trimestre, 3 de género femenino, 3 masculino. Como dato relevante, 4 de ellos con nivel de escolaridad de bachillerato, y 2 en primaria.</p>			
<div><div></div><div><p>En el trimestre se focalizaron acciones en el área vocacional – pre-laboral, mediante la elaboración y apoyo de 2 proyectos productivos en el sector avícola y fabricación artículos de aseo.</p><p>En el área de salud, los jóvenes cuentan con una carta del ICBF, para ser atendidos en el sistema. Sin embargo, ningún joven está vinculado al Sisbén.</p></div></div>			
Logros:			
Atendidos 36 jóvenes en el período.			
Continuado proyecto educativo – pedagógico con todos los jóvenes.			
Elaborado plan de apoyo vocacional – pre-laboral para implementar en la casa.			
73% de los jóvenes con registro civil.			
Dificultades:			
Evadidos 3 jóvenes de la institución.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 20

Nombre del Proyecto	CAE Semillas de Paz		
Fase de atención	Centro de Atención Especializada		
Estrategia	Atención	# Cupos	20
Nombre del Operador	Hogares Claret	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	19
Ubicación	Piedecuesta (Santander)		
Contratante	ICBF Regional Santander		
Duración del Convenio	1 año y medio.		
Aporte OIM	US\$ 360		
Fecha de Inicio	Enero 1 de 2002		
Fecha de Terminación	Junio 30 de 2003		
Descripción General <p>Durante el trimestre, la población juvenil del Centro se mantuvo relativamente estable, pues 7 jóvenes ingresaron y 9 salieron, de los cuales 4 fueron a reunificación familiar 4 a Casa Juvenil y 1 a protección. De los 7 que ingresaron, 3 fueron de género masculino y 4 de género femenino, 2 entre los 13 y 14 años de edad y 5 entre los 16 y 17 años. El 90% de los que llegaron tienen una escolaridad entre 1 y 5 de primaria.</p> <p>Durante el trabajo de acompañamiento en los talleres regionales se identificaron aspectos importantes que se están trabajando en el proceso con los jóvenes como es el caso en la demora de su situación legal, el tiempo de permanencia, la dificultad para los reintegros familiares, entre otros. El taller permitió unificación de criterios, claridad en la estructura del programa y de la caracterización de los jóvenes, lo cual permitió cambios en el equipo técnico y la posibilidad de nuevas formas de relación con los jóvenes.</p> <p>Se realizaron Talleres de Salud Sexual y Reproductiva a nivel Pedagógico y también Asesorías directamente con los jóvenes frente al tema de sexualidad y específicamente de planificación familiar. Uno de los aspectos que los jóvenes plantearon desde la perspectiva de género fue la diferencia en la aplicación de las normas y las limitaciones en la convivencia, pues se expresaba que cuando hay parejas entre los jóvenes no hay conciencia del proceso individual, frente a lo cual el equipo técnico implementará cambios.</p> <p>A nivel educativo se identificó la preocupación que los jóvenes compartieran escenarios escolares con algunos grupos de jóvenes que consumían sustancias psicoactivas o participaban en pandillas, para lo cual se plantea un acompañamiento más estrecho con el plantel educativo. Durante el trimestre los jóvenes estuvieron escolarizados en el Centro de estudios CEDEFOC, OIM dio apoyo financiero para asegurar que los jóvenes contaran con el material educativo básico "módulos" para cada materia. Durante el trimestre se reporto un joven que deserto del colegio manifestando que no desea continuar con sus estudios. Para el siguiente período se proyecta intensificar la asistencia técnica pedagógica con el objeto de fortalecer la propuesta educativa de la institución. En cuanto a la atención general de la Casa, han pasado 77 jóvenes de los cuales han salido 59 y actualmente permanecen 18.</p>			
Logros <p>Atendidos 19 jóvenes en el trimestre.</p> <p>Existe un equipo interdisciplinario. Se han implementado acciones más dinámicas y enriquecedoras con los jóvenes después del acompañamiento del Equipo de Acompañamiento Técnico.</p> <p>58% de los jóvenes que permanecieron en el hogar, tienen registro civil.</p> <p>53% de los jóvenes que permanecieron en el CAE, se vincularon al Sisbén.</p> <p>Realizados 3 talleres de Educación Sexual y reproductiva.</p> <p>Identificados cambios en el enfoque del trabajo con los jóvenes de un sistema menos rígido a acciones de reflexión y pedagógicas. El 95% del total de los jóvenes atendidos permaneció en el sistema escolar.</p>			
Dificultades: <p>Falta de capacitación en el equipo de Claret sobre el tema jurídico</p> <p>La institución cuenta con un modelo de comunidad terapéutica en el que se repliegan acciones rígidas y de énfasis en la norma; que en el trabajo con esta población se requiere mayor trabajo en acciones de participación del joven, de autonomía y de acción en la comunidad.</p> <p>Falta de capacitación en el equipo de Claret sobre el tema jurídico</p> <p>El ajuste de un modelo de comunidad terapéutica a un trabajo orientado a la reintegración social implica algunos momentos de dificultad en el proceso. Se requiere fortalecer al propuesta Institucional en el componente educativo para asegurar no solo la calidad de la atención en esta área sino para mantener los niveles de motivación, compromiso y continuidad de los jóvenes en el proceso educativo.</p>			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 21

Nombre del Proyecto	CAE Nueva Luz		
Fase de atención	Centro de Atención Especializada		
Estrategia	Atención	# Cupos	20
Nombre del Operador	Hogares Claret	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	22
Ubicación	Bucaramanga (Santander)		
Contratante	OIM		
Duración del Convenio			3 meses
Aporte OIM			US\$ 9,227
Fecha de Inicio			Abril 01 de 2.003
Fecha de Terminación			Junio 30 de 2003
Descripción General			
<p>Durante el trimestre, la población del Centro se mantuvo estable. Ingresaron 22 jóvenes, 18 hombres y 4 mujeres, de los cuales todos permanecen en el Centro. De los 22 jóvenes que ingresaron, 5 están entre los 12 y 15 años de edad y 17 entre los 16 y 18 años. El 68% de los que llegaron tienen entre 1 y 5 de primaria de escolaridad y los demás tienen algún grado de escolaridad secundaria.</p> <p>Durante el trimestre se inició el proceso de consolidación de esta propuesta institucional con ajustes en la acomodación del proyecto, en aspectos como manual de convivencia, procesos de confianza y credibilidad del equipo técnico y los jóvenes, adaptación de los jóvenes a una nueva dinámica institucional. Este trabajo se complementó en el proceso de acompañamiento en el taller regional con participación del equipo técnico de la institución y con los jóvenes. Aún cuando los jóvenes no se encuentran Sisbenizados, está en trámite este proceso. Se ha logrado también contar ya con el Registro Civil de 13 jóvenes.</p> <p>En el componente terapéutico ha habido rotación del personal, lo cual es previsible al inicio de los procesos, pero el equipo se ha estabilizado, de tal manera que el trabajo ha podido mantener una continuidad de proceso. A nivel educativo se realizó el convenio con el colegio Sotomayor al que van a asistir los jóvenes y aún cuando todos están motivados a asistir, algunos no lo hacen por no tener completa su dotación, frente a lo cual se tomaron medidas inmediatas para superarlo.</p> <p>En el mes de mayo los jóvenes iniciaron clases en el Colegio Sotomayor en un programa de validación por ciclos, de los 22 jóvenes solo uno no se encuentra escolarizado ya que es un joven Indígena, lo que no ha dificultado su adaptación al colegio, por lo que el joven pido no asistir y esta recibiendo nivelación escolar muy básica en el CAE.</p> <p>En el área vocacional se están implementando los planes a desarrollar con estos jóvenes. En cuanto a la atención en esta casa, no ha ocurrido rotación de jóvenes, pues no se han presentado egresos hasta el momento ya que los jóvenes se encuentran en un período inicial del proceso de CAE.</p> <p>En el área de protección, 10 de 109 jóvenes cuenta con registro civil.</p>			
Logros			
Atendidos 22 jóvenes en el trimestre.			
Existe un equipo interdisciplinario estable.			
Establecido convenio con el colegio Sotomayor.			
El 52% de los jóvenes cuenta con registro civil.			
Dificultades:			
No hay implementación de actividades en el área vocacional – pre-laboral.			
Los jóvenes no se encuentran sisbenizados.			
Rigidez en la implementación de las normas.			

FICHA TÉCNICA # 22

Nombre del Proyecto	CAE ACJ		
Fase de atención	Centro de Atención Especializada		
Estrategia	Atención	# Cupos	20
Nombre del Operador	ACJ	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	20
Ubicación	Bucaramanga (Santander)		
Contratante	ICBF Regional Santander		
Duración del Convenio	5 días		
Aporte OIM	US\$ 360		
Fecha de Inicio	Junio de 2.003		
Fecha de Terminación	Junio de 2003		
Descripción General <p>Durante el trimestre, la población del Centro se mantuvo estable. Ingresaron 20 jóvenes, 19 hombres y 1 mujer, de los cuales todos permanecen en el Centro. De los 20 jóvenes que ingresaron, 5 están entre los 14 y 15 años de edad y 15 entre los 16 y 17 años. El 70% de los que llegaron tienen entre 1 y 5 de primaria de escolaridad y los demás tienen algún grado de escolaridad secundaria.</p> <p>Durante su mes de funcionamiento, se han realizado las correspondientes acciones de dotación, conocimiento de los jóvenes, interacción para los manuales de funcionamiento y la consolidación de los procedimientos de atención para los distintos componentes.</p> <p>En el momento ninguno de los jóvenes se encuentran Sisbenizados pero la atención de Salud se ha brindado a través de la carta del ICBF que garantiza su atención.</p>			
Logros <p>Atendidos 20 jóvenes. Existe un equipo interdisciplinario estable. Apertura del CAE lo cual garantiza la movilidad de jóvenes que estaban en espera de cupo en el programa, mayor cobertura.</p>			
Dificultades: <p>Ningún joven está sisbenizado.</p>			

FICHA TÉCNICA #23

Nombre del Proyecto	Casa Juvenil Bucaramanga		
Fase de atención	Casa Juvenil		
Estrategia	Atención	# Cupos	11
Nombre del Operador	Hogares Claret	# de Niños Atendidos en el trimestre	11
Ubicación	Piedecuesta (Santander)		
Contratante	ICBF Regional Santander		
Duración del Convenio	1 año y medio.		
Aporte OIM	US\$ 360		
Fecha de Inicio	Enero 1 de 2002		
Fecha de Terminación	Junio 31 de 2003		
Descripción General			
Durante el trimestre, la población juvenil se mantuvo relativamente estable en la Casa Juvenil. Las edades de los 11 jóvenes oscilan entre los 16 y 18 años de edad y 4 fueron los jóvenes que ingresaron a esta casa durante el último trimestre.			
Durante el trimestre, hay que resaltar la importancia de la socialización de los jóvenes, que es evaluada por el equipo técnico como muy favorable, debido básicamente a dos situaciones: por un lado la ubicación de la casa juvenil en un barrio de Pie de Cuesta, ha permitido que los jóvenes hagan parte de las dinámicas del barrio, que participen de sus relaciones, costumbres, actividades, con una aceptación de los jóvenes por parte de la comunidad. Por otra parte, la panadería y posteriormente la elaboración de arequipe por un joven, ha permitido que el barrio identifique en estos jóvenes un aporte de acción con favorabilidad en su participación competitiva con otros negocios de las cuadras aledañas.			
En relación con los talleres de fortalecimiento institucional, las reflexiones realizadas por el equipo técnico de Claret, favoreció cambio en las relaciones y acuerdos con los jóvenes de la Casa Juvenil.			
En relación con el tema de salud, es importante anotar que los 11 jóvenes se encuentran Sisbenizados y esto ha permitido una atención de manera más favorable cuando se ha requerido y semanalmente se apoya el proceso terapéutico de los jóvenes.			
En esta casa, 8 de los jóvenes ya se encuentran con documentos de identidad lo que favorece sus posibilidades frente a la reintegración laboral y social.			
En el área educativa los jóvenes de Casa Juvenil recibieron educación formal por ciclos en CEDEFOC, el apoyo de OIM para al compra de los módulos educativos pro materias tan incluyó al grupo de casa juvenil. Se hace necesario intensificar el acompañamiento y asistencia técnica para el área educativa con el objeto de preparar la salida de los jóvenes.			
Logros			
Se atendieron 11 jóvenes en el trimestre.			
8 jóvenes ya tienen documentos de identificación.			
Los 11 Jóvenes ya están Sisbenizados			
Identificados cambios en el enfoque del trabajo con los jóvenes de un sistema menos rígido a acciones de reflexión y pedagógicas.			
Dificultades:			
Parado proyecto vocacional – pre-laboral de panadería, por el daño en una de las máquinas, lo cual está en proceso de arreglo.			

FICHA TÉCNICA #24

Nombre del Proyecto	Casas Juveniles Bogotá		
Fase de atención	Casa Juvenil		
Estrategia	Atención	# Cupos	20
Nombre del Operador	Corporación Macondo	# de Niños recibidos	20
Ubicación	Chía (Cundinamarca)		
Contratante	OIM		
Duración del Convenio	6 meses y 11 días.		
Aporte OIM	US\$ 33,770		
Fecha de Inicio	5 de diciembre de 2002		
Fecha de Terminación	Junio 30 de 2003		
Descripción General Durante el trimestre a <i>Pietro Crespi</i> ingresaron 3 jóvenes nuevos, trasladados de los centros de atención especializada. Los 20 jóvenes se encuentran entre los 16 y 18 años de edad. En el Caso de Pietro Crespi es importante resaltar durante este trimestre, las actividades adelantadas para la construcción de una red de apoyo que favorece la socialización comunitaria, a través de reuniones y actividades con instituciones como la Junta de Acción Comunal del barrio, la central de Juventudes del municipio que les dicta talleres de formación en liderazgo, con los cultivos de Flores de TIBA para la vinculación laboral de 5 jóvenes, con la Parroquia de Santa Lucia para la catequesis y vinculación a espacios juveniles, con la Red del Buen Trato para que los jóvenes se conviertan en divulgadores de información y con clubes deportivos con acceso a escenarios deportivos. Todo lo anterior permitió que los jóvenes entraran en contacto con la comunidad local e interactuaran con pares y adultos enriqueciéndose de procesos sociales y abriendo nuevas experiencias de relación. En el caso del componente de salud, 18 jóvenes ya se encuentran Sisbenizados y cabe resaltar que el 1 de Junio se dio inicio al proyecto de Investigación con el Observatorio de Infancia de la Universidad Nacional y la Corporación Macondo, para la identificación de las condiciones de salud y de los factores que inciden sobre las mismas, en niñas y niños desvinculados del conflicto armado Fase 1. Se espera que la investigación arroje una lectura general de la situación de salud de los jóvenes que llegan al Programa a partir del estudio de cerca de 300 historias Clínicas. En relación con los trámites del componente jurídico, todos los jóvenes de la Casa Juvenil ya cuentan con documentos de identificación, lo cual, por su edad, es un paso adelante en su proceso de reintegración social, tanto para aspectos educativos como laborales. Durante el trimestre el componente educativo de OIM apoyo la escolarización de los jóvenes a través de la contratación del Colegio Santo Tomás con financiación de 7 becas y el restante se cubrió a través de la becas de ICETEX, en el mes de agosto los jóvenes terminan el ciclo con Santo Tomás y tendrían su certificado de estudios siempre y cuando hallan aprobado el nivel cursado. Esta en proceso de valoración la propuesta de salida desde el área educativa de estos jóvenes, se espera contar con ofertas de cálida, adecuadas a las características de cada joven y en concordancia a la estrategia de salida en lo productivo y / o laboral proyectada para cada caso. En el área vocacional sé continua trabajando en el sector de joyería, donde se otorgaron tres nuevas becas para desarrollar su etapa de aprendizaje y taller práctico para la elaboración de joyas.			
Logros: Desarrollado plan de negocios en joyería para 18 jóvenes. Sisbenizados el 100% de los jóvenes. Documentos de Identidad del 100% de los jóvenes. Consolidada red de apoyo en la comunidad de Chía.			
Dificultades: Frente al cierre de las otras casas de Macondo, se crea incertidumbre de los jóvenes frente a su proceso en casa juvenil. Falta de claridad sobre el pago de las becas cubiertas por el ICETEX puso en riesgo la continuidad del proceso educativo de los jóvenes cubiertos con estas becas.			

Table # 1

BENEFICIARIES REPORT				
2001 - 2003	Ex-combatant Children who Remain in the Specialized Assistance Program on March 21, 2001	97	1.081	
	<i>Incoming</i> Excombatant Children to the Specialized Assistance Program from March 21, 2001 to Jun 30, 2003	849		
	<i>Minorias Etnicas</i> to Jun 30, 2003	135		

Table # 2

DATA ON INCOMING CHILDREN DURING REPORTING QUARTER (APR 01 - JUN 30, 2003)					
MONTH	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL MONTH
	#	%	#	%	#
April	20	42.6	27	57.4	47
May	14	12.4	39	34.5	53
Jun	22	19.5	91	80.5	113
TOTAL	56	26.3	157	73.7	213

Table # 3

DATA ON INCOMING CHILDREN BY QUARTER AND GENDER					
PERIOD	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL QUARTER
	#	%	#	%	#
As of Mar 2001	33	34.0	64	66.0	97
Apr - Jun 2001	19	35.8	34	64.2	53
Jul - Sep 2001	15	26.3	42	73.7	57
Oct - Dec 2001	12	25.0	36	75.0	48
Jan - Mar 2002	19	27.9	49	72.1	68
Apr - Jun 2002	25	24.0	79	76.0	104
Jul - Sep 2002	29	31.5	63	68.5	92
Oct - Dec 2002	31	23.8	99	76.2	130
Jan - Mar 2003	21	25.0	63	75.0	84
Apr - Jun 2003	56	26.3	157	73.7	213
TOTAL	260	27.5	686	72.5	946

Table # 4

DEMOBILIZATION BY ARMED GROUP AND GENDER DURING REPORTING QUARTER (Apr - Jun 2003)					
ARMED GROUP	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
ELN	10	4.7	17	8.0	27
FARC	33	15.5	56	26.3	89
AUC	10	4.7	80	37.6	90
OTHERS	3	1.4	3	1.4	6
WITHOUT DATA		0.0	1	0.5	1
TOTAL	56	26.3	157	73.7	213

Table # 5

DATA ON ASSISTED CHILDREN BY TYPE OF DEMOBILIZATION BY ARMED GROUP AND GENDER					
ARMED GROUP	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
ELN	45	4.8	93	9.8	138
EPL	5	0.5	2	0.2	7
FARC	184	19.5	409	43.2	593
AUC	15	1.6	145	15.3	160
OTHERS	5	0.5	19	2.0	24
WITHOUT DATA	6	0.6	18	1.9	24
TOTAL	260	27.5	686	72.5	946

Table # 6

DATA ON ASSISTED CHILDREN BY TYPE OF DEMOBILIZATION BY QUARTER AND ARMED GROUP							
TRIMESTER	ELN	EPL	OTHERS	FARC	AUC	WITHOUT DATA	TOTAL
As of Mar 2001	9	1		85		2	97
Apr - Jun 2001	11	1	1	36	1	3	53
Jul - Sep 2001	7		4	37	2	7	57
Oct - Dec 2001	3	1	1	37	5	1	48
Jan - Mar 2002	12			46	8	2	68
Apr - Jun 2002	25	1	1	69	8		104
Jul - Sep 2002	13	1	4	61	9	4	92
Oct - Dec 2002	16	1	2	82	27	2	130
Jan - Mar 2003	15	1	5	51	10	2	84
Apr - Jun 2003	27		6	89	90	1	213
TOTAL	138	7	24	593	160	24	946

Table # 7

DATA ON ASSISTED CHILDREN BY TYPE OF DEMOBILIZATION AND GENDER DURING APR-JUN 2003					
TYPE	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
CAPTURED	8	3.8	30	14.1	38
DESERTED	48	22.5	127	59.6	175
TOTAL	56	26.3	157	73.7	213

Table # 8

DATA ON ASSISTED CHILDREN BY TYPE OF DEMOBILIZATION AND GENDER					
TYPE	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
CAPTURED	70	7.4	165	17.4	235
DESERTED	190	20.1	521	55.1	711
TOTAL	260	27.5	686	72.5	946

Table # 9

DATA ON INCOMING CHILDREN BY QUARTER AND TYPE OF DEMOBILIZATION					
PERIOD	CAPTURED		DESERTED		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
As of Mar 2001	20	20.6	77	79.4	97
Apr - Jun 2001	18	34.0	35	66.0	53
Jul - Sep 2001	13	22.8	44	77.2	57
Oct - Dec 2001	12	25.0	36	75.0	48
Jan - Mar 2002	27	39.7	41	60.3	68
Apr - Jun 2002	34	32.7	70	67.3	104
Jul - Sep 2002	19	20.7	73	79.3	92
Oct - Dec 2002	40	30.8	90	69.2	130
Jan - Mar 2003	14	16.7	70	83.3	84
Apr - Jun 2003	38	17.8	175	82.2	213
TOTAL	235	24.8	711	75.2	946

Table # 10

DATA ON INCOMING CHILDREN BY AGE AND GENDER DURING APR - JUN 2003					
AGE	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
12			3	1.4	3
13			4	1.9	4
14	10	4.7	11	5.2	21
15	12	5.6	26	12.2	38
16	17	8.0	45	21.1	62
17	16	7.5	68	31.9	84
18	1	0.5			1
TOTAL	56	26.3	157	73.7	213

Table # 11

DATA ON INCOMING CHILDREN BY AGE AND GENDER					
AGE	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
12	4	0.4	10	1.1	14
13	8	0.8	17	1.8	25
14	33	3.5	31	3.3	64
15	54	5.7	106	11.2	160
16	68	7.2	169	17.9	237
17	55	5.8	236	24.9	291
18	8	0.8	40	4.2	48
WITHOUT DATA	30	3.2	77	8.1	107
TOTAL	260	27.5	686	72.5	946

Table # 12

DATA ON INCOMING CHILDREN BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL vs GENDER DURING APR - JUN 2003					
GRADE	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
Elementary	33	15.5	84	39.4	117
High School	20	9.4	48	22.5	68
Illiteracy			25	11.7	25
Without Data	3	1.4			3
TOTAL	56	26.3	157	73.7	213

Table # 13

DATA ON INCOMING CHILDREN BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL vs GENDER					
GRADE	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
Elementary	122	12.9	385	40.7	507
High School	91	9.6	150	15.9	241
Illiteracy	7	0.7	72	7.6	79
Without Data	40	4.2	79	8.4	119
TOTAL	260	27.5	686	72.5	946

Table # 14

DATA ON INCOMING AND STAYING CHILDREN ON THE PROGRAM BY CENTER				
PHASE OF ATTENTION	NAME	INCOMING CHILDREN		CUMULATIVE JUN 30
		JAN - MAR 2003	APR - JUN 2003	
Transit Homes	Luna	44	54	28
	José	26	72	27
	Medellin		14	12
	Shalom		9	25
Specialized Attention Center	Arco Iris	2		25
	Benposta	2	1	27
	Buendía	2		20
	La Barca			22
	Puertas Abiertas	1		25
	Semillas de Paz	3		18
	Forjar			24
	Melquiades	0		24
	Nueva Vida	4		
	ACJ B/manga		5	20
	La Florida		24	21
	Nueva Luz		4	22
ICBF Institution	Red de Proteccion	0	30	109
TOTAL		84	213	449

Table # 15

ACCUMULATED DATA ON FAMILY INTEGRATION					
	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
Family Integration	64	39.0	100	61.0	164

Table # 16

ACCUMULATED DATA ON MIN-INTERIOR PROGRAM					
	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
MIN-INTERIOR PROGRAM	21	22.8	71	77.2	92